

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

## Australia turns to the right

What do Australians do in the face of mounting economic problems? They return to power a coalition of conservative parties which traditionally favor emphasis on the private sector, free market forces, and individual responsibility.

It is generally thought that the poor state of the Australian economy, rather than the recent constitutional crisis, was the dominant factor in the sweeping victory won by the Liberal Party-National Country Party coalition in the recent election. The Labor Party, which has ruled for three years and in that time gradually concentrated more and more power in the federal government, sustained a resounding defeat.

It is interesting to note the similarities between Australia's domestic problems and America's. In that distant land down under inflation has been running at 16 to 17 percent a year — one of the highest rates in the industrialized world. Unemployment has been at its worst since the Depression in the 1930s, and the cities, which account for the bulk of the Australian population, are reeling from urban problems.

For all this the voters apparently felt the government of Gough Whitlam was largely to blame. Although as Prime Minister he was credited with introducing some enlightened education and welfare policies, his budget practices and favoritism toward the public sector were regarded by many as inflationary and obstructive of industrial growth. A public furor also arose, among other things, over his government's efforts to raise billions of dollars in overseas loans by dubious methods.

Perhaps the principal problem which will confront the new government of Malcolm Fraser will be to work out a new relationship with the nation's vigorous trade unions. Union leaders have warned of widespread industrial unrest if the Prime Minister takes a tough stand against them. But the Australian public is reported to be fed up with labor because of the many disruptive strikes in recent years, and this could strengthen Mr. Fraser's hand.

In the field of foreign affairs there is also likely to be some change, with more traditional stress on Australia's ties in ANZUS and its friendship with Britain and the United States. After the collapse of the American effort in Vietnam, the Whitlam government rushed to bolster Australia's relations with China and the nations of Southeast Asia. But Mr. Fraser, who was militantly hawkish during the Vietnam war, has long argued that the Labor government has been too accommodating to communist and "third-world" countries.

It is therefore possible that the diplomatic pendulum will begin to swing back again and Australia will now take more interest in the European Economic Community, the multilateral trade negotiations, and other forums where it deals as an industrialized nation.

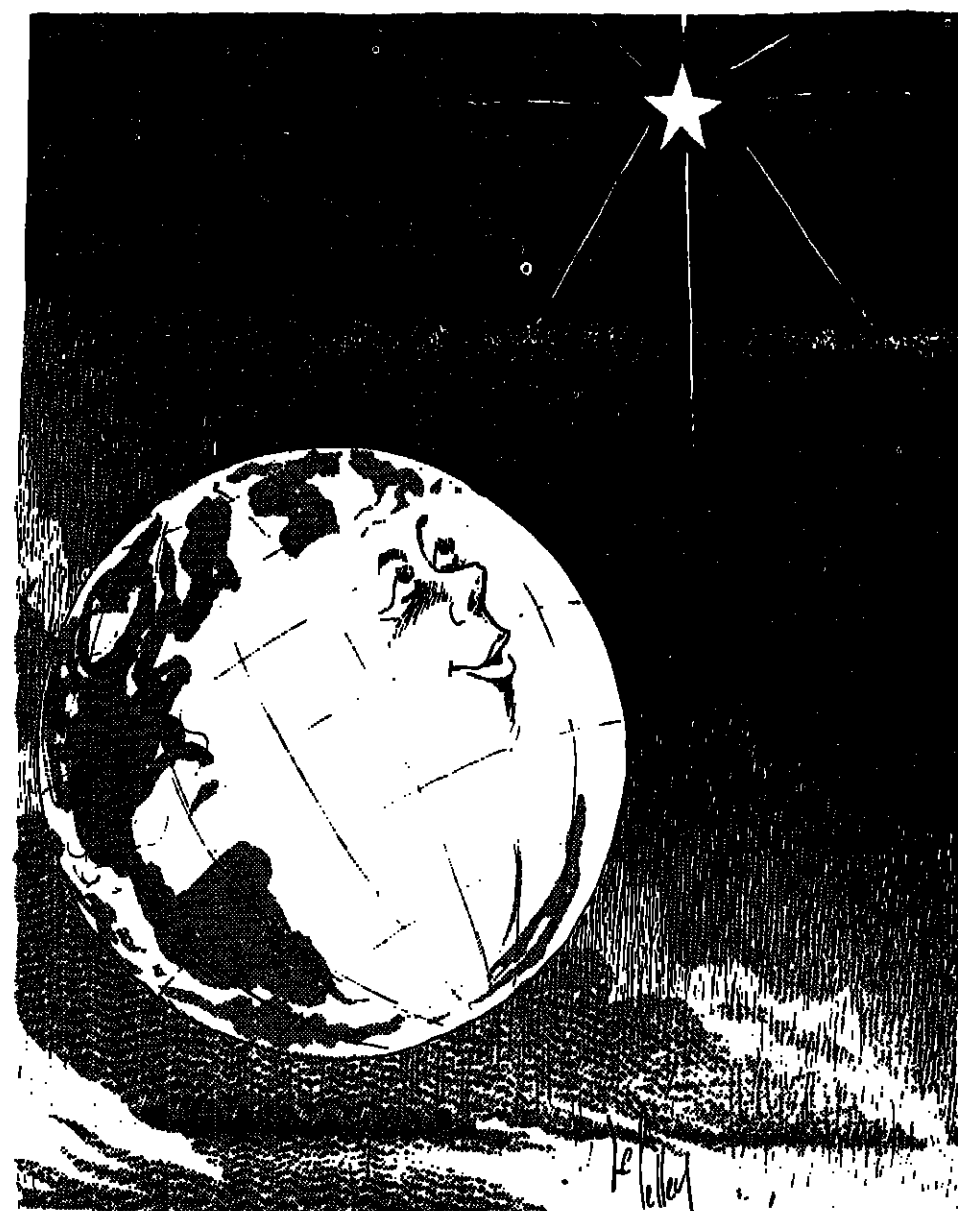
In short, a mood of conservatism which is so noticeable in the United States these days has also swept Australia. The election seems to point up once again the role which economic problems today play on the political front.

## Presidents' misuse of the FBI: a long, sad history

After all the disclosures of bygone secrets, Americans must guard against overemphasis on the lapses of otherwise worthy leaders. But they must at least be sobered by the extent to which the abuse of power represented by Watergate can now be seen to have been foreshadowed in previous administrations.

When one recalls the way Americans saw the assassination of John Kennedy as a monstrous example of aberrant behavior, it is wrenching to think that officials of their own government had already considered plots for this means of eliminating leaders of other countries. And, in the light of the public's amazed outrage over the Watergate misuse of government agencies, it is jarring to have Senate investigators confirm that the FBI was misused by the past six presidents, beginning

'Oh little star...'



The Christian Science Monitor photo

## Solving equations of terror

Terrorists have no reason to take or harm innocent hostages if they know in advance that doing so will not achieve their aims. Anyone contemplating such abhorrent acts should be more likely to think twice after the weekend surrenders of terrorists in Britain and the Netherlands. These episodes follow the recent ones in the Republic of Ireland and a London restaurant — adding to a mounting record of police success in refusing either to yield to the demands of terrorists or to risk making martyrs of them or hurting their hostages through precipitate use of force.

There is also another element in solving the equation of terror: the manner in which the hostages confront their ordeal. In these episodes their bravery and stability have been manifest. When Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema returned to Ireland, despite the five-week kidnapping he had suffered there, he was greeted with cheers. They no doubt included appreciation for his behavior during a situation in which many an innocent person

might have imagined himself instead.

For the taking of hostages has become almost a daily affair. And to cut back on it in long-range terms requires the establishment of as much consistency as possible on the part of the authorities — so that potential terrorists will know they cannot expect success. Obviously, the circumstances of each case must be considered most wisely and sensitively so that hostages have maximum safety. The three killed by South Moluccans on the train in the Netherlands appear to have lost their lives in an initial erratic period. Police patience and restraint helped preserve the lives of the many others on the train.

The point is that the hostages are never the reason for terrorist action. The reason is some goal — such as South Moluccan independence from Indonesia — for which the terrorists hope to win support or progress. To see that such goals, however idealistic, cannot be achieved through terrorism is essential to reduce the impetus to terrorism.

with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Not only Nixon partisans now can bolster their argument by saying that "everybody did it." Those disillusioned about American politics in general will have to remind themselves that the abuses are being exposed and corrected under the very system which the abusers sought to manipulate.

Certainly the unpunished wrongs of the past should not be used to condone the acts for which Mr. Nixon was pardoned and so many of his associates convicted. Nor can previous presidents' misuse of the FBI for "political" purposes be precisely equated with the Watergate misuse of it in the interests of criminal cover-up.

But it is also true that the excesses of Watergate take on a new perspective when

## The IRA's gunrunners

It should shock the public at large that the murderous cycle of terrorism that grips Northern Ireland is significantly abetted by arms supplied by Irish-Americans in the United States. On no grounds is such aid justified and it is encouraging that the U.S. and other governments are vigorously combating the illegal and dangerous arms flow.

Not only has such gunrunning contributed to the dreadful loss of life in Northern Ireland — there have been more than 1,000 deaths since 1969 and some 13,000 injuries. But it has only encouraged the Irish Republican Army and the Protestant extremists to thwart a peaceful solution of this long and bitter conflict.

Much of the procurement and shipment of weapons to the IRA is said to be carried on with the help of seemingly legitimate charity organizations such as the Irish Northern Aid Committee. The U.S., British, and Irish Governments charge that Noraid supplies most of the funds for the IRA's terrorist activities. The money it raises from dances and other social activities is ostensibly intended for Roman Catholic dependents in Northern Ireland, but much of it reportedly is spent on rifles, explosives, and other weapons which are then smuggled to Ireland.

What percentage of the IRA's weaponry comes from the United States is not fully known. High estimates range between 75 and 90 percent. U.S. authorities believe the figure is closer to one third.

Any percentage is too high, however, for the purpose of this unlawful aid is misguided, as the New Republic recently noted, many Irish-Americans who contribute to such activity would be surprised to learn they are supporting organizations dedicated to Marxist socialism. The official IRA maintains close ties with communist parties, while the provisional IRA hobbles with Libyan and other "third-world" revolutionaries. Such facts are fussed over by IRA fund raisers in the United States.

Surely what Irish-Americans and indeed all Americans want is justice for the minority Catholic population of Northern Ireland through some form of power sharing with the dominant Protestants. The Republic of Ireland, which disavows the IRA, shares this goal and decries the mistaken course of American sympathizers.

Fortunately, the IRA has already lost supporters in the U.S. Congress. It is to be hoped that, as the facts about the gunrunning come to light, more and more Irish-Americans will recognize that the interests of the Irish people lie on the side supporting accommodation and peace and not violence and radicalism.

## 'What we long for'

"We long in our own lives for a new spirituality of intention, thought, and action." This succinct statement goes to the heart of how to find lasting solutions to human problems. It was part of a prayer in the final message of the general assembly of the World Council of Churches in Nairobi.

The assembly did not ignore institutional measures toward meeting the world's ills. And politics rubbed shoulders with piety during the discussions.

But such matters were put into perspective by the closing worship service, an international, multilingual spectrum of praise recalling the Biblical "diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit."

By linking "intention, thought, and action" under "a new spirituality," the assembly's prayer recognizes the importance of elevating the quality not only of what people do but their reasons for doing it. Indeed, the quality of the motive is the key to the other elements in the equation. As Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of this newspaper, put it in a century ago: "Right motives give pliancy to thought and strength and freedom to speech and action."

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## 1975: year of the handicapped superpowers

By Joseph C. Harsch

1975 was a curious year in world affairs. It was a sort of in-between year — in between the years of enormous American effort in Vietnam and whatever lies ahead when the Western democracies may have mastered their inflation problem and the Soviet Union may have mastered its equivalent problem of the technology gap.

When 1975 opened, the Vietnam story was not yet finished. President Ford in Washington was trying to persuade a resentful and balky Congress to provide more funds for the old regimes in Cambodia and South Vietnam. All of that seems ancient history now. The old regimes collapsed. The refugees came to the United States. The last have just been moved out of the processing camps.

As the year ends the same President Ford is trying to persuade an equally resentful and balky Congress to let him spend more money in Angola to compete there with the Soviets who have championed one particular faction

in a civil war that is more tribal than ideological.

But it is small-scale stuff compared with Vietnam. Congress has no intention of allowing the kind of escalation that happened in Vietnam. The prospect is for a stalemate based on tribal frontiers and perhaps the ultimate partition of Angola. Moscow is not likely to risk detente for an uncertain African client.

The Angola story obscures the real nature of 1975. The year was not dominated by superpower rivalry but by the contrary fact that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, both labor under domestic problems which so far seem to defy known solutions and which impose severe restraints on their range of activity in world affairs.

There is a condition known as detente which did dominate world affairs throughout 1975 — to the intense disapproval of the Chinese and others who stand to lose from it. It existed not because the men in Washington and Moscow

chose it out of some presumed enlightenment or folly or softness. It came about because Washington's heaviest concern has been inflation and unemployment (not what the Soviets might do in Angola). And Moscow's greatest concern has been how to get Western technology without wrecking the communist system.

All year long the main preoccupation of the people in the White House in Washington was what to do to damp down inflation without spoiling the first signs of a reviving economy. If only President Ford had been able to do that he would be headed right now for certain renomination by his party and excellent hopes of becoming an elected president in 1978. But nothing he tried seemed to be the magic answer to the inflation problem. At year's end the economy is improving, slowly, but not fast enough to satisfy the people. Mr. Ford's political prospects are currently tarnished.

In the Soviet Union is a companion problem. The regime has had many successes. The

Soviet people eat, dress, and live better today than ever before in their history. But the advance has been slow. They may be able to narrow the military gap between themselves and the United States (because the United States has been marking time) but in many branches of modern technology and in living standards they have been falling behind the West, not marching ahead.

1975 was a poor year for the Soviets in things that matter most in the long run. The grain harvest was lamentable. They had once again to buy huge quantities from the United States. They are as dependent on North America for grain as Western Europe is dependent on the Middle East for oil. They are deprived by this fact alone of the kind of freedom of action which Nikita Khrushchev enjoyed in his own heyday. If Soviet behavior in Angola went too far, Washington could hold back the grain, and the many other forms of

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## A brighter Britain for 1976

By Francis Renny

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Britain moves out of the old year and into the new with a certain tingling expectancy in the air, as if something big was about to happen. It is hard to put a finger on it, but the conditions for change of some kind are already in the air. Organized labor is more amenable, the political log-jam is breaking up, and some important battles have been won in the struggle for law and order.

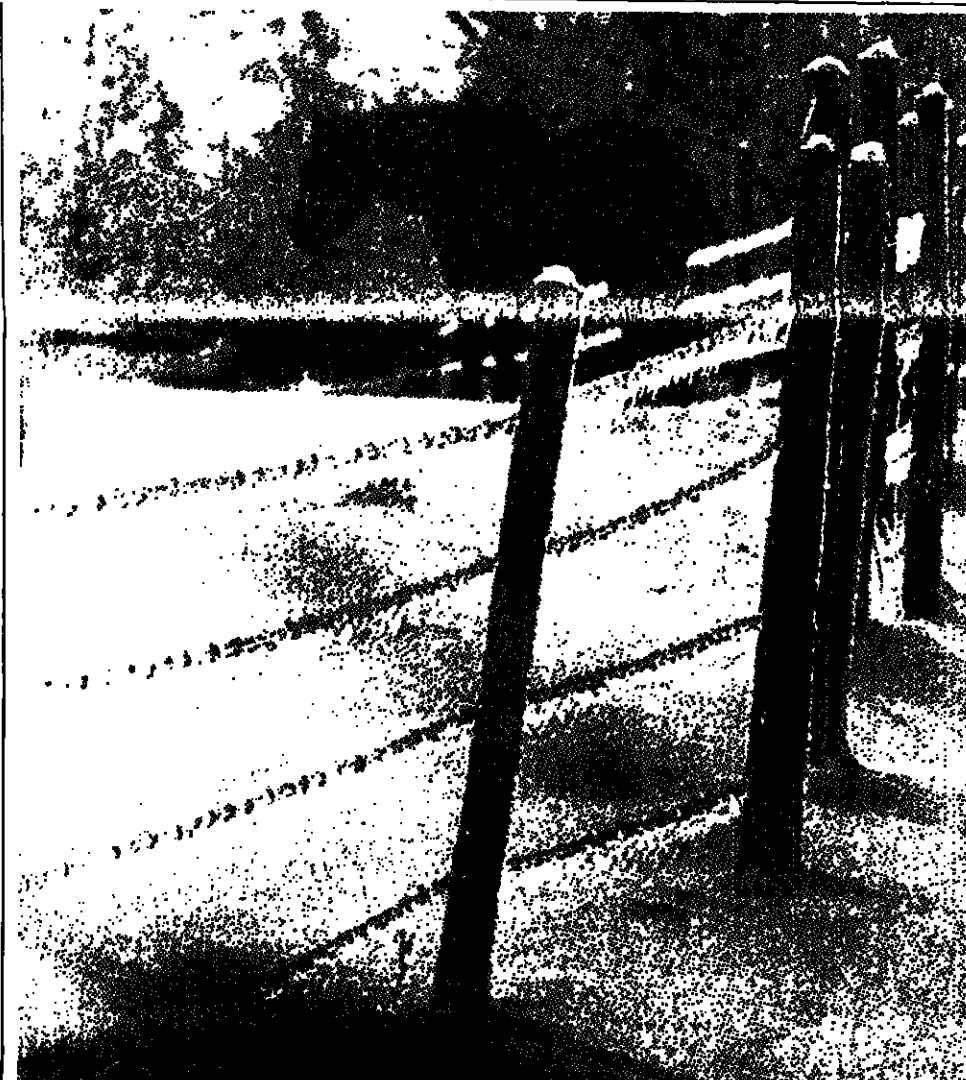
This is not to say there will not be some unpleasant shocks in the months ahead; only that the coming year won't be a dreary rerun of 1975, whatever happens.

The full end of the old year has seen three or four major successes by the police, and not only against IRA terrorism. The capture of the Cambridge rapist and the calling off (following an arrest and charge) of the hunt for the Black Panther kidnapper have both helped to raise police morale and increase public confidence. Where confidence is raised, experience shows that information and cooperation from the public increase as well. A bad outlook for crooks.

What one is tempted to call the perfection of police techniques against hostage-holders is a major step forward. Although the authorities are understandably concerned lest their success provoke retaliation by the terrorists, the handling of the Balcombe Street siege and the strategy that led up to it were superb. The effect on the Provisional IRA is also known to have been devastating.

Another aspect of the siege which promises well for the future is the tribute paid by the Metropolitan police to the press and broadcasting. When the siege began, at least one Member of Parliament loudly called for censorship of the story. What he, and other critics, evidently failed to realize was that in such cases the press and police almost inevitably become cooperating partners. In the public interest, what was written and broadcast became part of the police operation. And where terrorism is concerned, this will continue.

On the political front, it is not for the objective reporter to say whether, or not, a change of government is desirable. One must, and strength and freedom to speech and action."



Snow-bound horse, New England

## 'Jack and the Beanstalk' tactfully altered for Peking

By Ross H. Munro

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking  
Christmas fun in Peking's foreign community ran up against the East-West humor gap.

"Jack and the Beanstalk," a holiday season, English-style pantomime performed by members of the British community, was playing to sellout crowds of enthusiastic foreign adults and children last week.

But if "Jack and the Beanstalk" was an unalloyed critical success among foreigners, it was something less than that among the British Embassy's Chinese interpreters, drivers, and other local staff.

There was, for one thing, the matter of the giant. He is the fellow who utters that immortal line, "Fee, fie, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman." After members of the Chinese staff viewed a special dress rehearsal, a staff delegation paid a call on a senior British Embassy official.

The delegation wanted to know why the giant was wearing typically Chinese padded trousers and jacket. After all, someone on the delegation noted, the giant was a "bad element." This is a contemporary Chinese label that covers criminals and black marketers and their ilk but, until recently at least, not necessarily fictional giant criminals who get excited when they smell the blood of Englishmen.

## Angola: South Africa in deeper than it admits

By Humphrey Tyler

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Capetown  
The South African Government is not admitting to anybody publicly, not even its own citizens, the extent of its involvement in Angola.

All military news here is rigidly screened and overseas reports and speculation are frequently censored.

All that the government has acknowledged openly is that the South African Defense Force (the Army) is established in strength along the border between South-West Africa (Namibia) and Angola in an area defined officially as "operational area No. 1." It also has been conceded that this area includes the enormous multimillion dollar Caluque and Ruacana water scheme installations, which are just over the border in Angola.

(The former German colony of South-West Africa has been under South African control since World War I.)

Suspensions that South Africa was more deeply involved were increased when the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the faction that controls Luanda, the Angolan capital, an-

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## WORLD TERRORISM: THEATER OF VIOLENCE

'It's dramatic violence; it's almost choreographed violence, carried out for its psychological effect on the people watching.'

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FOCUS

## Japan: land of no-nonsense driving

By Charles E. Dole

Tokyo  
Where does a Japanese policeman spend his spare time at the station?

Probably outside — rubbing his squad car to a high sheen. At least that is the impression this visitor got after seeing a few policemen doing just that and a nation full of gleaming police cars. Japan, in fact, may have the cleanest cars overall in the world, and the quietest nowadays.

"It's an absolute disgrace to have a dirty automobile in Japan," a friend told me as we drove through busy Tokyo. Then he added: "A motorist will wash his car every day if he can."

The Japanese also try to use their horns as little as possible. It is highly unlikely, even in the hubbub of rush-hour Tokyo, to hear more than an occasional blast.

Maybe it's part of the tough indoctrination which all would-be Japanese drivers receive before they get their first crack behind the wheel in this congested island-nation. For one thing, getting a driver's license is no snap. An applicant has to pass a tough oral exam and a hard-nosed highway test. He also is subjected to 30 hours of lectures on traffic laws and handling a car in all sorts of unexpected situations, and to 27 hours of behind-the-wheel instruction.

There are more than 60 privately operated practice driving courses in Tokyo alone, writes William H. Forbis in his book, "Japan Today." There a new driver is required to spend his first 20 hours of licensed operation. Only then can he shift into the regular traffic pattern. Obviously, this is very expensive. It can cost up to \$1,000 for the slow learner; average is around \$300.

Of the 2 million cars in Tokyo, none look to be more than two or three years old. It's hard to find a dented fender or a bad scratch. Even the taxicabs are clean and bump-free.

It's not that there are no fender-benders in Japan. And dirt and grime fall on the cars here just as they do elsewhere in the world. But the Japanese do something

about it — fast. Air pollution, for example, is said to be among the worst in the world, although the air is getting better. (One way to tell that the quality of air is improving, says S. Kawazoe, executive vice-president of Nissan Motor Sales in U.S.A., Inc., "is to look at the pine trees in front of the Imperial Palace. The trees now last at least five years whereas they used to replace them every three years.")

The Japanese motorist also has the habit of switching off his headlights when stopped at a traffic light. Why? I wondered. "We don't want to blind the drivers in front of us," my friend replied.

It all seemed so absolutely civilized, an example of the kind of consideration it takes to make it all work with so many people living together on such a small



On Tokyo's streets rikshas are rare — courtesy is not

## Britain's class system: facts and figures

By Francis Remy  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Students of the British class system, and of the attempts to reform it, now have two new basic documents for their bookshelves. They are the Report of the House of Commons Select Committee on the Proposed Wealth Tax, and the 6th edition of the Central Statistical Office's survey "Social Trends."

The statistical survey is a mine of reliable facts and figures, the kind of material that can be used to nail many a wild argument to the floor. And the one thing it demonstrates with penetrating clarity is that despite all the efforts of the social planners and income redistributors, Britain remains as class-ridden and unequal as ever.

This reporter will spare you the tables and graphs, but there is no getting away from the fact that the better off a Briton is the better his health is, the longer he will live, the less likely his wife is to have a stillborn child, or his children to have bad teeth and eyes.

Upper class children are even taller than lower class children. And all this leaves aside such obvious, expectable differences as housing conditions and the ownership of things like cars, telephones and refrigerators. Lower class people are much more likely to become unemployed. The contrasts between top and bottom are much as they were in the 1880s.

A very large part of the reason is quite simply wealth. The poor simply cannot afford the advantages which promote them to still further advantages. Britain's Labour government has promised to introduce a tax on accumulated wealth, with the object of evening out the inequalities. For whatever may be thought of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's contention that "opportunity must include the

opportunity to be unequal," it is still hard to justify the lack of opportunity for a Scottish laborer's baby who is twice as likely to be stillborn as a Scottish laird's, and 6 percent less in weight.

However, the 21-member all-party committee of the Commons which has been studying the government's outline proposals for a wealth tax has failed to produce an agreed majority report: instead it has offered five different minority versions, two of them by its chairman. The chances are that the government will now find it impossible to submit any more definite plan with a view to imposing the tax in 1977.

This will infuriate the left wing of the Labour Party, which has always regarded "squeezing the rich till they scream in agony" as the finest of musical exercises, and a sacred pledge of the party.

It is easy enough to guess why Conservatives should be opposed to the tax. If the wealth tax were added to the existing high levels of income tax, the rich would only be able to pay by selling capital, so that every year assets would be transferred from private hands to the state. Socialists would argue that it would then become part of the "social wage" of everybody; but Conservatives doubt if it would be used to raise the wealth of the poor.

They would prefer to see the wealth tax (if it must be introduced at all) take the place of some existing tax on capital, such as the investment income surcharge. And it seems to them irrelevant to the present task of producing more and earning the national living.

The Liberal spokesman on the select committee had an even more drastic proposal. Instead of commencing wealth tax at £100,000 and taxing at 1/2 percent or 1 percent, he would start at a mere £20,000 and range from 1

amount of land — 111 million in an area the size of the state of California.

Yet the Japanese don't seem to mind the crowds on the road or elsewhere. They queue up to board a bus or a train. And they don't complain at being shoe-horned into a subway car by an official "pusher" during rush hours, when public-transit vehicles around Tokyo are filled to 200 percent of capacity.

Yujiro Hayashi, executive director of the Toyota Foundation and a population specialist, told me he much prefers the crowds of Tokyo's teeming Ginza than being in a more remote spot along the seacoast or in the mountains. "I feel a lot more comfortable in a crowd," he said, smiling at my disbelieving face.

Meanwhile, highway fatalities are falling — from a high of some 16,000 before the energy crunch to close to 10,000 today.

The niceties of the road extend over into commercial traffic. Bus and cab drivers, for example — and even some truckers — wear white gloves. Anyone who can pass the stiff licensing requirements in Japan obviously feels he has earned his milt.

# Europe

## Now Lisbon shoppers start feeling the pinch

Beyond holiday cheer — a day of reckoning

By Helen Gibson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon  
After staggering through 20 months of political and military turmoil, this country's leaders have just begun to face up to what could be revolutionary Portugal's most brutal enemy yet — the economy.

"Utopias and political fancies have their price and for the Portuguese, the bill is now in sight," warned Internal Trade Minister Magalhães Mota in a nationwide television broadcast recently.

And the price could be a heavy one. Portugal's foreign reserves have almost disappeared. Part of its gold reserves — always Portugal's comforting security blanket — are already being used as collateral for loans. Strikes, illegal occupations, purges, and political upheaval have ground many factories and businesses to a standstill. The wildcat takeovers of farms, promoted by the Communist-led agrarian reform program, have caused chaos on the land, so that there is equal gloom about next year's food production. Unemployment is rising past 13 percent.

"Christmas '75: the last supper?" screamed a newspaper headline. "Careful, people, because you can't eat democracy and there isn't much more belt to tighten," was another.

Shortages have already started. In some suburbs of Lisbon, butter has been unavailable for months. Milk is in short supply, and some types of cheese have completely disappeared. Imported foreign foods, fast dwindling on supermarket shelves, are not being replaced.

But in the three blissfully calm weeks that have followed the abortive Nov. 25 leftist coup, the new "moderate" military faction in power has obviously been giving some thought to the hitherto ignored problem of the economy.

Just five days before Christmas the Portuguese people were informed they would have to pay \$2.45 a gallon for high octane gas next year — a jump from the \$1.76 they now are paying. Cigarette prices were hiked 60 percent.

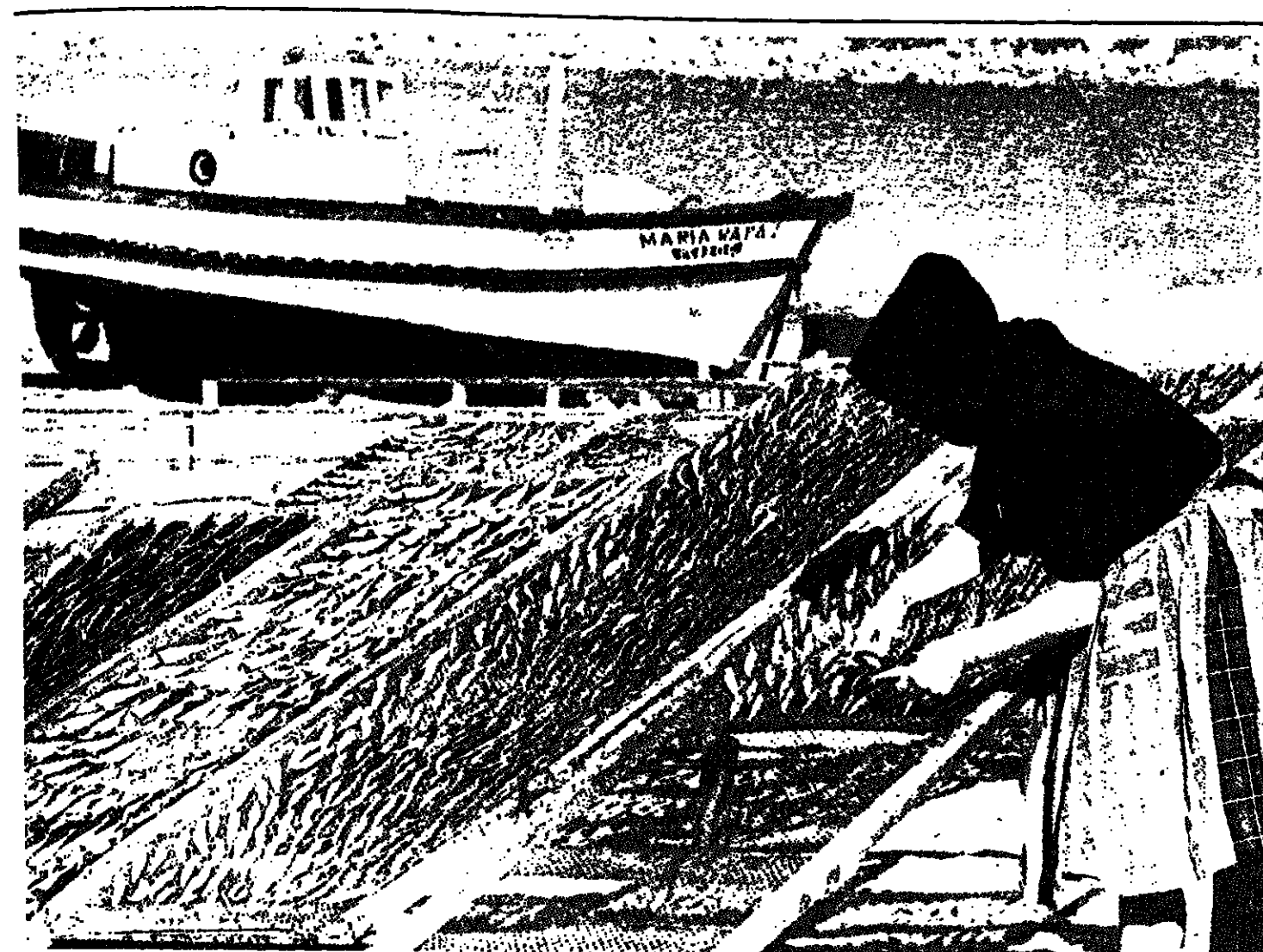
Other austerity measures include a new tax on cars, luxury taxes of 20 to 40 percent — the specific goods carrying these were not itemized — and new property taxes.

The government promised Stage 2 of its economic plan, which would probably include wage freezes, would be disclosed early this week.

The Portuguese had already girded themselves to expect the worst when they heard about the price of their "bicas." These little sweet black coffees that are an indispensable part of the Portuguese day, are scheduled to double in price next year to 20 cents a cup.

But whether it is the new peaceful political climate or the sense that the year ahead will be a hard one, the Portuguese seemed determined to spend hard, this Christmas. Shop owners say that sales were never better, and streets were thronged with shoppers laden with parcels. Pastry-shop windows were crammed with the traditional "king cake," a fruit-topped Christmas pastry.

Even the fact that cold, without which no Portuguese Christmas eve is complete, is in short supply does not seem to dim the spirits of the Portuguese, worn out by 20 long months of political uncertainty.



Staple in Portuguese diet: woman lays fish out to dry at Nazare

## What the man-in-the-western-street feels about the oilmen kidnapping

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
"I wouldn't want them to come to any harm," said a housewife here of oil-rich ministers taken hostage in Vienna and flown to Algiers. "But I can't help feeling they got what they deserve."

Unjust and unkind the opinion may be, but many ordinary citizens in the industrialized countries hold it. Three years ago, most households in the West had never heard of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Today, Western nations are uncomfortably aware that those cashmere-coated ministers, shown on television screens purring up in limousines to OPEC's glass-and-steel headquarters before their capture Dec. 21, could hold their economies to ransom.

In spite of the suave negotiating skills of men like Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia and Jamshed Amouzegar of Iran, the relationship between the oil-exporting countries and the West is still delicate and prickly.

The goals of the six terrorists, five men and a woman, seemed to be purely political and limited to the Middle East.

A statement read on their demand over Austrian radio denounced Egyptian President Sadat as a "leading traitor" and Iran as an "active imperialist tool." It praised Iraq, Syria, and the Palestinians as "progressive." The terrorists described themselves as "the arm of the Arab revolution."

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization said it had had nothing to do with the seizure of the OPEC ministers in Vienna.

The Austrian authorities were clearly relieved to have gotten rid of the terrorists and their hostages with relatively little bloodshed (one Austrian Policeman and two OPEC personnel were killed during the seizure). But some security experts thought Vienna should have used the tactics adopted in recent kidnappings by Britain, Ireland, and the Netherlands and waited out the siege in the hope that the terrorists would eventually surrender.

Brian Crozier, director of the Institute for the Study of Conflict here, told a television interviewer that Austrian police should not have given way so easily to terrorist demands.

To the industrialized countries engaged in a North-South dialogue with the developing countries, including the members of OPEC, the more important question was how the experience of having had ministers taken hostage would affect attitudes of countries like Iran and Saudi Arabia that have generally played a moderating role in the dialogue.

Iran is for higher oil prices; Saudi Arabia for lower. But both recognize the need of a world economic structure within which the industrialized and the developing nations can live in peace and cooperation. Sheikh Yamani, in particular, is engaged in negotiations on many levels that would tie his

country so firmly into an economic relationship with the West that it would not be easy for the Saudis to opt out later.

But the structure of this relationship is far from complete and remains subject to pressures of all kinds, political and otherwise. The dispute between militants and moderates in the Middle East is one pressure point, as is the internationalization of the Palestine extremist movement to include Europeans, Latin Americans, and Japanese.

European observers fervently hope that the Vienna assault, in retrospect, will have turned out to be nothing more than a bizarre incident and that it will not have damaged the North-South dialogue or changed the OPEC balance between moderates and militants.

## King's pardon: Spaniards want more

By Richard Mowrer  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid  
Will King Juan Carlos proclaim a second amnesty?

The pressure is on to convince him that he should. It comes from Spaniards who think the King's amnesty decree of Nov. 29, signed two days after he was sworn in as the late Gen. Francisco Franco's successor, does not go far enough.

The royal pardon freed 5,655 prisoners. Of these, 429 were political prisoners. Remaining inside Spain's 73 penal institutions are 9,886 men and women, of whom about 1,500 are serving time for political offenses.

Critics of the royal pardon make the point that it is more limited than were the partial amnesties conceded by General Franco. This is because the King's amnesty excludes Spaniards sentenced under the recent anti-terrorism decree of August, 1975. This decree law not only applies to terrorist killers, it applies to Spaniards who publicly show support for illegal and separatist organizations or who demonstrate in favor of detained or sentenced persons.

The other is that if he does not act, Basque terrorists and terrorists of the far Left may well start murdering policemen again. So far, they have been holding off to see what the King will do.



# Europe

## Catholic blast at Communists

Italian bishops reopen old battle for influence

By David Willey  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome  
A bitter political and ideological dispute has broken out between Italy's Communists and Roman Catholics reminiscent of the worst days of the cold war.

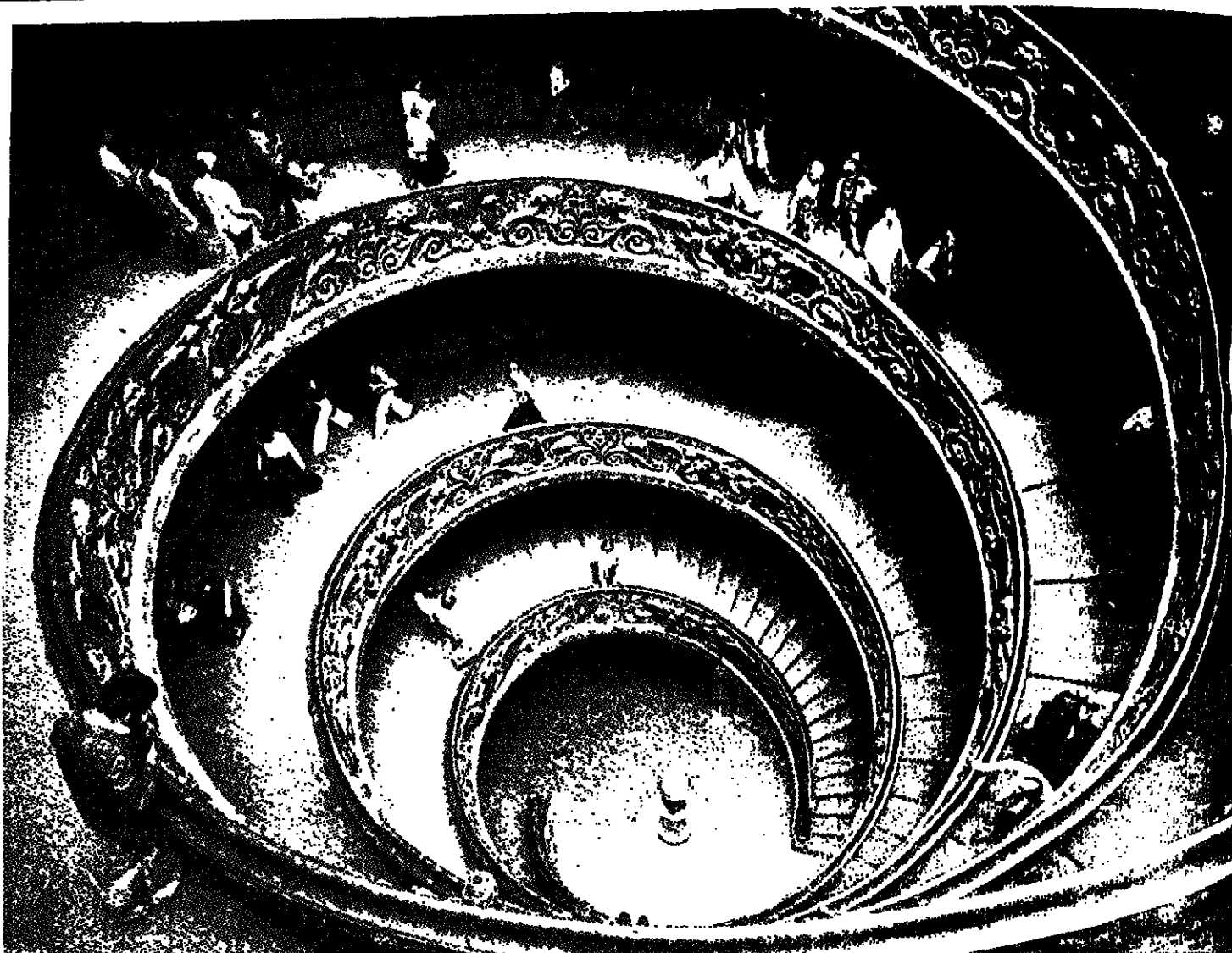
For several months Italian bishops have been gradually hardening their line against the Communists, who since local elections last June have emerged as the most powerful political force in all the major cities of Italy, from Turin to Naples.

The bishops have been encouraged at the highest level by Pope Paul himself, for whom the idea of a Communist victory at forthcoming city elections in Rome (which did not vote last June) is anathema.

On Dec. 15 the Italian bishops' conference came out with their strongest condemnation of communism since the days when Pope Pius XII put all Communists beyond the pale by excommunicating them en bloc.

The bishops said bluntly that Marxism is incompatible with the Christian faith, and that Catholics should follow the teachings of their church in the practice of politics. The Communists have already denounced similar pronouncements by the Vatican as "an absurd crusade." The Communist Party daily *Unita* came out with a blistering front-page attack upon the bishops for being "backward and anachronistic" and accusing the Vatican of interfering in Italian domestic affairs. The newspaper called the statement "a violent, disconcerting attack upon the free political choices of Christians."

Other lay politicians have also been roused to anger by the bishops. Loris Fortuna, a well-known left-wing reformer responsible for getting divorce on the Italian statute book and now in the forefront of the abortion law reform campaign, tabled a question in Parliament asking the government to cancel the concordat between church and state which has been in force since the days of the fascist dictatorship of Benito Mussolini.



Spiral staircase in the Vatican's art gallery

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

A leader of the Italian Protestant Waldensian Church called the Catholic bishops' statement "theologically, morally, and politically reactionary" and added "there is nothing Christian in it."

There is an embarrassed silence from Italy's ruling Christian Democrat Party, which abstained during a committee vote in Parliament this week on new abortion legislation which looks as though it will end up granting Italian women the right to free abortion on demand — to the intense anger of the Vatican.

The dilemma of the Christian Democrats is that they are now being forced by Vatican moral intransigence into a position where they will be forced to choose either to be a

confessional party — in which case they will be subject to control by the Vatican and a growing boycott by voters — or a lay party of Christian inspiration.

The Italian bishops may have inadvertently torpedoed the Christian Democrat Party's current attempts to find an answer to the steady loss of support that they have been suffering at the hands of the electorate.

The Italian Communist Party's current strategy is to convince Italy's predominantly Catholic electorate that a vote for the Communists is not a vote for anti-Christ but for responsible, socially conscious government. The Communists are gambling on the possibility of forming a wide political alliance with

the Catholic party as a solution to Italy's economic and social ills.

They feel it is perfectly compatible to be a Marxist and a Christian and have tried to arrange public debates with leading Catholics, including priests, to make their point. For the Communists therefore, the bishops' statement is a serious slap in the face.

It remains to be seen how Italian Catholics will take the admonition of their bishops. As the leading Milan newspaper, *Corriere della Sera* points out, it depends to which Italians the bishops believe they are speaking — the 99 percent officially baptized, the 40 percent who say they are believers, or the 5 percent who are politically and socially committed Christians.

## 20th century technique saves 15th century Czech church

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Prague  
Using wheels and four sets of steel rails, Czech engineers have moved a 500-year-old stone church to save it from industrial development.

They moved the Church of the Virgin Mary from its original site in the town of Most (70 miles northwest of here near the East German border) to a new site some 1,000 yards across the north Bohemian valley.

It took a month of almost imperceptible but rarely halted movement, never more than an inch per minute.

The lattice steel structure in which the church was cradled and the intricate electronic system of hydraulic brakes and pumps that kept the church on an even keel during its journey cost nearly \$4 million.

Supported by a nationwide program to preserve and where necessary restore their rich architectural heritage — Czech conservationists regard the cost as well worth it.

The church was only the second to stand on the site in Most in 900 years. It was built when the original church burned in 1515.

It is a three-aisled edifice combining Bohemian and classic Gothic in an unspectacular exterior appearance but with an interior beauty and rare craftsmanship that make it one of the best of the period.

In addition to holding a trading charter from

Bohemian King and Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, Most was a rich mining center. But its prospects were declining until open-cut mining revealed some 10 years ago that the town stood on an estimated 87 million tons of high-grade lignite.

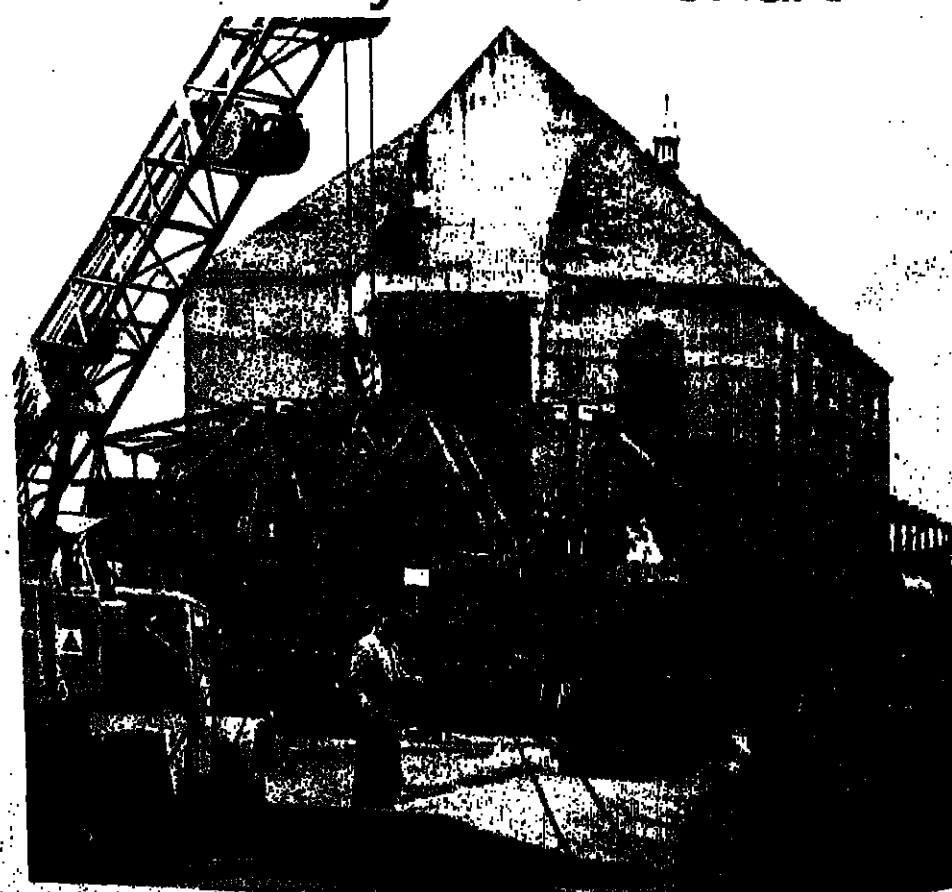
It was decided to demolish the town and build a new one across the valley. The church and two other buildings remaining from ancient Most were to be moved to the new development.

Several plans were considered, including one for dismantling the church stone by stone and rebuilding it. In 1971 an imaginative scheme for putting the whole building on wheels and rails and moving it to its new site was adopted.

Modern techniques make such an operation relatively simple for more conventional buildings, but to move a whole church and preserve its unique features was a complicated operation.

The "cradle" and the electronic motor and braking-balancing gear needed for the operation took nearly four years to build at Czechoslovakia's Skoda works. Fifty-four wheeled trolleys, each 10 feet tall and weighing 20 tons, were used.

Statues and other movable interior features were removed from the church. Because of its weight and height, the belfry was taken down before the 12,000-ton church was "launched" on its snail's progress in October. It completed its journey four weeks later with hardly a tile dislodged from its roof.



A Czech church on the move

By Eric Bourne

# IRAQI JEWS INVITED TO RETURN TO IRAQ

The Revolution Command Council (RCC) adopted on November 26, 1975 an important resolution which entitles all Iraqi Jews who left Iraq since 1948 to return home and enjoy equal rights with all Iraqi citizens. The resolution also stipulates that the Iraqi Government shall guarantee to the returning Jews full constitutional rights, equality and secure living without any discrimination.

This decision by the Revolution Command Council (RCC) stems from the adherence, by the Iraqi Government, to the principles of the UN charter and to the universal declaration of rights.

This decision of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) constitutes concrete evidence that Iraqis and Arabs never harbored malice or vindictiveness against Jews. In fact Jews have lived among Arabs since medieval ages and throughout the ages there was mutual trust, respect and happy co-existence between them. History is full of examples of Arab-Jewish cooperation.

Judaism, Christianity and Islam do not preach hate and the concept of exclusivity. On the contrary, they preach love and brotherhood. As long as these basic fundamental tenets were adhered to, there blossomed understanding, mutual respect and cooperation. But as soon as these principles were abandoned, cooperation was replaced by confrontation.

The Jews, as long as they adhered to the true principles of Judaism, lived in peace among Christians and Moslems everywhere. But when the Zionist Jews began to propagate the myth of "A Chosen People", when they converted Judaism into Zionism—which is a racist movement and when they began to turn religion into a nationality and when all led to the expulsion of Arab Palestinians from their homeland, the Zionists committed a sin against the very tenets of Judaism. They excluded themselves by erroneously regarding themselves as belonging to some mythical "superior race". This racist claim therefore, rightly earned the Zionist, condemnation universally.

It should be noted that the Arabs have always distinguished between Judaism and Zionism. The former is a religion which the Arabs, like all others, respect. The latter, however, is a racist movement directed particularly against

Palestinian Arabs and, consequently, vehemently opposed by all Arabs and justice-minded people the world over.

The Arabs, have no quarrel with Jews—provided that they are not Zionists. And in keeping with this, Iraq now calls upon all Iraqi Jews who left the country since 1948 to return and enjoy all rights accorded to Iraqi citizens.

It should be known that the Iraqi Jews who left the country after 1948 left on their own. No one was expelled. In addition to that Iraqi Jews enjoyed a prosperous life in Iraq before they unilaterally decided—under Zionist instigation and terror—to leave the country.

Given the economic crisis gripping the Jews in the Zionist entity, it goes without saying that Iraqi Jews returning home are assured of a much better standard of life.

The resolution, signed by President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr in his capacity as the Revolutionary Command Council Chairman, is as follows:

"Pursuant to the provisions of para A, Article 42 of the interim constitution, in keeping with the Iraqi Government's belief in human rights, and by virtue of Iraq's adherence to the principles and rights provided for in the UN charter and in the declaration of human rights.

The Revolutionary Command Council sitting on November 26, 1975, resolved as follows:

1. Iraqi Jews who left Iraq since 1948 are hereby entitled to return home.
2. All Iraqi Jews returning to Iraq under this resolution shall enjoy all lawful rights of Iraqi citizens under law.
3. The Iraqi Government shall guarantee to the returning Jews full constitutional rights enjoyed by Iraqi citizens. This will include equality and secure living without any discrimination.
4. This resolution shall be published in the official Gazette and shall be enforced by the Ministers concerned."

The Government of the Republic  
Of Iraq  
Embassy of India  
IRAQ INTEREST SECTION  
1801 P Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036



# Europe

## West German strip mining leaves no wasteland

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Bergheim, Germany

This community boasts it has the world's biggest man-made hole in the ground. The hole, nearly 1,000 feet deep and two miles in each direction, moves north about three feet a day. And backfilling goes on at the same rate as excavation.

At least 30 million tons of lignite a year are taken out of this open pit mine. There are four smaller but similar mines in the area and the total output of the soft brownish coal from the five mines is 110 million tons a year.

Instead of wasteland, as in parts of the United States, the strip mining has left in its wake modernized villages, improved farmland, lakes, rich forests, and recreation areas that attract more than 20,000 visitors on an average summer weekend.

All of this is taking place just west of Cologne and the Rhine River, where the population density is 950 persons per square mile. In the process a river and a highway temporarily have been diverted and 19,000 residents of several villages have been moved permanently.

There are several reasons why this mining project is not only a successful business but a remarkable land-redevelopment project as well.

- The amount of money West Germans and other Europeans are willing to spend on energy.

Whereas the price per ton of soft coal in the U.S. in 1974, before prices shot up, was \$15, the same coal in West Germany would cost \$50 or more. Without question the cost of land restoration is reckoned into the price here.

- Concentration of mining activities. Formerly 20 small firms operated in 23 places near here, but only one firm, Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke AG (commonly known as Rheinbraun) of Cologne, now mines the area. Rheinbraun's exclusivity has led to development of giant mining equipment known the world over for its productive capacity.

- Traditional respect for the land. The Germans have a feeling for order and beauty that is self-enforcing.

- Strict mining laws that date back 200 years to Prussian times. These laws require restoration but permit new and different uses for the land once it has been mined.

- Planning. Strip mining and land restoration are only part of a regional strategy that stretches 20 years into the future. When the planning is complete, the mining fits into all other projected changes for the area.

- A 27-member supervisory committee, including conservationists and farmers' representatives as well as government and local officials, which helps to ensure that mining projects do not get caught in a crossfire between industry and government or public-interest groups, as often happens in the U.S.

Energy is so valuable in Europe that mutual cooperation is taken for granted. And underlying the whole issue is that all the coal is owned by the federal government.

Two essentials for land restoration — water and topsoil — receive careful handling in the mining process. Despite an overburden-to-coal ratio sometimes as high as 6 to 1, the valuable topsoil is removed separately, carried off by Rheinbraun's own railroad, and stored.

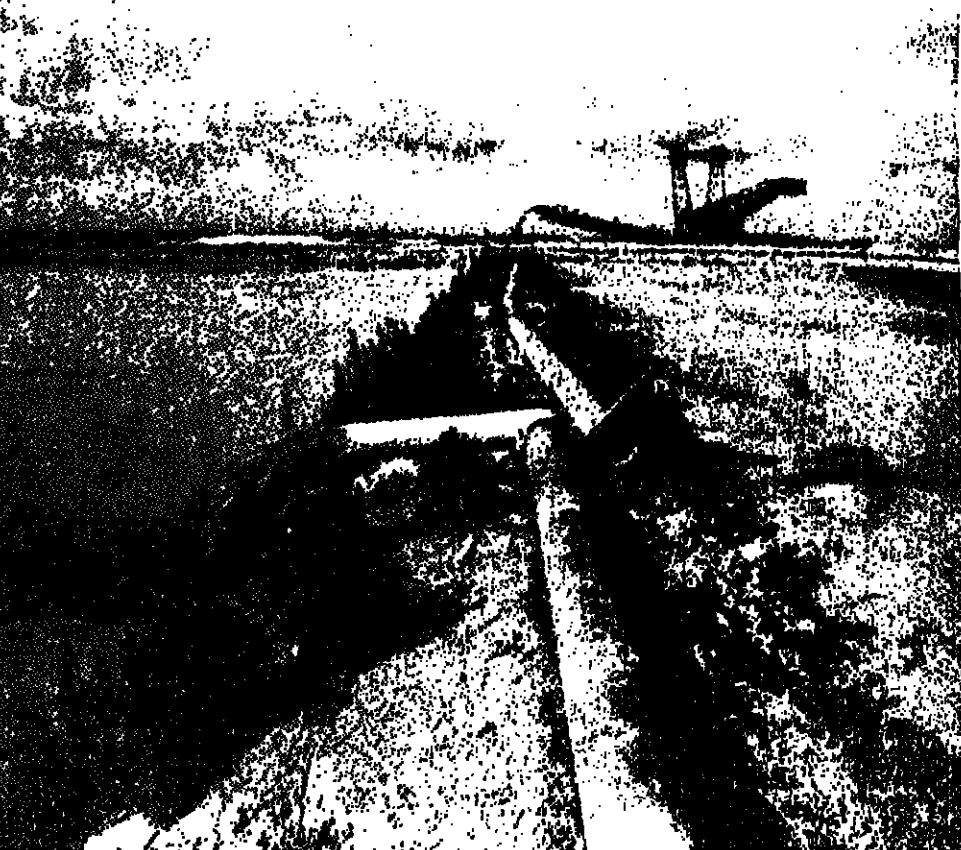
More than 100 wells a year are sunk, and some 1,200 cubic feet of water a minute is pumped out of the mines through a canal to the Rhine.

This not only helps keep the mines dry but also serves as a source of water to Duesseldorf and other cities of the industrial Rhineland. Once purified, it is cleaner than water from the Rhine similarly treated. The canal doubles as protection against flooding during high-water times.

Later, some of the topsoil is mixed with water and pumped as slilt back to diked and graded areas where it settles and becomes fertile farmland.

The work in the pits is done by huge wheel excavators and conveyors. The largest of these machines can chew out nearly 131,000 cubic yards of earth or coal a day and moves gradually downward on sloped banks. Although it weighs 7,400 tons and is 220 yards long, it can cut to an accuracy of 10 inches.

A new generation of excavators, scheduled



Pumping back land in a Bergheim coal pit

to be ready within a year, will move material twice as fast as the present machines.

The conveyors, readily shifted from place to place and faster and more economical than trucks, rid the pits of the already dug material. The railroad waits at the original surface level for longer hauls.

Rheinbraun officials think the company has a solid future in mining this area for well into the next century.

Currently some 85 percent of the lignite produced is burned to make electricity. The rest is turned into briquettes for home heating.

## German workers have more say in management

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hans Schmidt helps build Fords in Cologne. Hank Smith helps build Fords in Detroit. There is more than a language difference in their jobs.

Because of the labor laws here, Hans from Germany has direct representation on the company's board of supervisors.

This representation of labor at the highest level in West German companies is called codetermination. Earlier this month the parliamentary groups of the two governing coalition parties — the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats — ended a bitter six-year struggle over codetermination when they announced a compromise that would further broaden labor's representation on boards of supervisors. This is a major development on the German political scene.

There is no legal text yet of the compromise on this highly complicated question, but party leaders have described its general form to the press. It is not clear yet what size companies would be affected.

The compromise appears to be a major victory for the Free Democrats, the coalition's junior partner, which in part represents small businessmen and the individualistic and free enterprise idea as well as nonsocialistic reform.

Elements of the Social Democratic Party have fought long and hard for a law that would give labor more direct control over how capital is used in business. One obstacle to this control has been a provision in West Germany's Constitution that protects property rights. Another constitutional provision calls for independence of both sides in wage negotiations — a fundamental labor right.

The board of supervisors in a West German company makes general policy and appoints a board of management to operate the firm. The supervisory board can remove members of the management board.

To date in modern Germany labor has had a one-third representation on the supervisory board in sizable firms. The exception has been in the coal mining and steel industries where labor has had a 50 percent vote on the supervisory board for 20 years.

The compromise reportedly would now extend this 50 percent labor representation to industry in general, but with

two twists that give a narrow but decisive edge to capital interests.

One of these is that the chairman of the board would be selected by its capital side if the two groups were unable to agree on a common choice and the chairman would cast the decisive vote in deadlocked situations. The other is that one of the labor seats would go to a senior executive — a "white-collar worker" — who has not reached the level of board management.

It is hard to explain the great importance of codetermination to the West German worker of the 1970s.

In the U.S. (to oversimplify) labor agrees that management is management's business and just demands its cut of profits.

Such is hardly the case here. It helps to remember that Hitler completely took over the labor movement in 1933 and put its leaders in jail or concentration camps. He made

capitalists nominally "masters in the house."

Europe in general always has had a much more classical class split between capital and labor than the more relaxed and pragmatic U.S. system. And capital interests here have never been forgiven the support they gave fascism to protect their own interests.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democrats, has long said that codetermination and the social security system are the keystones to the strong German economy. The labor movement is very unified and highly conscious of the need to consider the "national good."

Another distinctive element of German labor is the "works councils" elected in each firm that employs more than five people. These workers' bodies have wide say in personnel matters including hiring and dismissals, information and consultation about economic policy in the company, and the codetermination question.

## Do fleeing East Germans lose their children?

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A debate over forced separation of children and parents in East Germany has broken out in West Germany.

The Bonn Government has confirmed it knows of two cases where the East German government has taken children from parents who tried to flee to the West and put them up for permanent adoption.

The issue erupted when the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel ran an article on the subject in its Dec. 15 issue, naming three specific cases.

After learning of the forced adoption the Minister President of Bavaria, Alfons Goppel, suddenly cancelled a reception for Michael Kohl, East Germany's permanent representative in Bonn. There also have been demands that the West-German Government take the matter to the United Nations.

East Germany responded by expelling Der Spiegel's

correspondent in East Berlin, Joerg Mettke, although Mr. Mettke said he had had nothing to do with preparing the article.

The article reported East German lawyer Clemens de Maiziere had appealed to the president of his country's highest court to declare the adoption practice as not in accord with the human rights provisions of the East-German Constitution.

The West German Government said Dec. 17 that in the last two and one-half years East Germany has permitted 2,000 children to emigrate to West Germany either with their parents or for the purpose of joining their parents, some of whom had fled from East Germany. These and many other types of family statistics are kept up-to-date regularly here by the Federal Ministry for Intra-German Relations.

Government sources here in Bonn said privately the subject of the article, as well as further reports in other media, could have been handled with "much more perspective."

## China and Moscow vie for Thailand

By Daniel Sutherland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Bangkok, Thailand

Give the Chinese two points for their remarkable acrobats and the Russians a big minus for their lackluster singers and trade exhibition.

Western diplomats observing the intensified Chinese-Soviet competition for the trade and friendship of Thailand rate the Chinese way out in front. The Chinese, who established diplomatic relations five months ago, impress the Thai as deft, sensitive negotiators. A troupe of Chinese acrobats drew enthusiastic crowds here recently, and trips to China are growing popular among the Thai elite.

With the reduction of American influence in Southeast Asia and the Communist victories earlier this year in Cambodia and South Vietnam, the Thai, once tightly allied with the United States, have been attempting to pursue a policy of balancing the great powers against one another.

The Russians, who have greatly expanded their presence here over the past few years, have come across as somewhat overbearing and heavy-handed. A Thai journalist who was

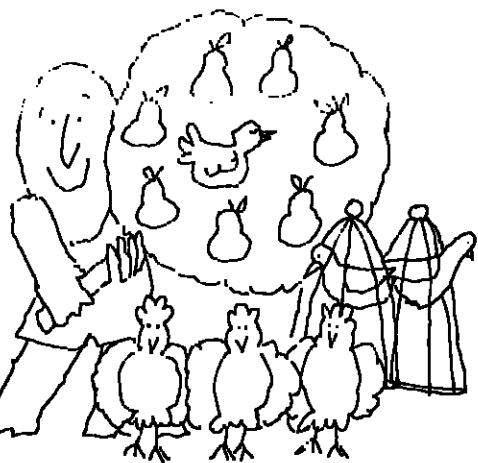


Thai fishing expedition — U.S., Soviets, Chinese compete — for influence

invited to visit the Soviet Union complained that the Russians asked in a less than subtle manner upon his return to Bangkok why they had not seen any articles about his visit.

A Russian performance billed as high-quality ballet came closer to vaudeville. For the us much as \$10-a-ticket, some Thai thought they had been cheated.

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## Pakistan hunts for gas

By Qutubuddin Aziz  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Karachi, Pakistan

Energy-hungry Pakistan has 36 billion barrels of recoverable oil reserves and 140 trillion cubic feet of natural gas deposits — and she is looking for more.

This estimate was made at an international seminar on the world energy crisis and its implications for developing countries by the Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, Yusuf Khattak. The seminar was held in Karachi Nov. 25-27.

He based his assessment on a report by a team of Canadian geologists who surveyed Pakistan's oil and natural gas potential under a project aided by the United Nations Development Program.

Since the crunch of spiraling oil prices jolted this country two years ago, the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has stepped up the pace of exploration in the Indus River basin and in the mountainous Baluchistan range. With domestic production at not quite one-half million tons a year, Pakistan has to import 4.5 million tons of crude oil to meet its needs. The oil-import bill has soared from \$65 million in 1972-73 to \$400 million currently — and would be higher if natural gas were not meeting 40 percent of the country's energy requirements.

In mid-November the government announced a development well at Moyal in the North West Frontier Province soon would produce 2,000 barrels of oil a day, or about \$12 million worth a year.

The government also has granted prospecting licenses to five foreign companies in the last four years — negotiations are under way to add more such firms to the list — and 16 exploratory wells have been drilled so far. The Soviet Union, which has been aiding in the search for oil since 1963, recently offered additional help. With Soviet assistance, 29 wells have been drilled, yielding one oil field and four gas fields.

Experts have advised the government that if a major oil strike is desired at least 10 exploratory wells a year should be drilled over a five-year period.

The recent arrivals, however, complain that both time-consuming government procedures for securing concessions and the paucity of reliable geological data are causing large increases in the cost of exploration here. They say it may cost as much as \$6 million and take two years before the first test well is drilled. The government's own funds for oil exploration are slim.

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# Middle East

France's tentative offer

## Nuclear power for Egypt?

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
France's tentative offer to supply Egypt with nuclear reactors for generating electricity and desalting sea water pushes Egypt into the forefront of about a dozen Middle East countries seeking large-scale nuclear-energy installations.

During his recent visit to Egypt, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing suggested that France is interested in supplying the two large power reactors Egypt wants to install at Sidi Krair, west of Alexandria.

However, neither France nor the United States officials who discussed the subject with Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat when he visited Washington this fall, have come to any final agreement with Cairo.

Egypt, in fact, lags far behind Israel and Iran in the nuclear field. Its only active reactor at present is a small Soviet-built experimental reactor of two megawatts capacity installed at Inchas, near Cairo, operating since 1961. What Cairo wants, according to a recent report in Al-Ahram newspaper, is to acquire 10 reactors over the next 20 years with an installed capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said last month the U.S. was considering supply of two reactors to Egypt "under the most exhaustive safeguards" against their use to produce nuclear weapons "in existence in any country."

Israel's great lead in the nuclear field, ensured by top-secret work at its Dimona reactor built in the Negev Desert with French aid in the 1950s, and its smaller research reactor at Nahal Sorq supplied by the U.S. in 1955, has invited bids from three U.S. companies for a 600-megawatt reactor costing

about \$500 million. Israel wants this in operation by 1984.

Israel's own uranium supplies extracted from Negev phosphates have reportedly been augmented by Argentine and South African supplies. Technical journals have reported work by Israeli scientists aimed at developing an improved process for extracting enriched uranium from natural uranium involving the use of laser beams.

Even more ambitious are Iran's plans for 23,000 megawatts supplied by 20 reactors before this century's end. At Bushire, on the Persian Gulf coast, Kraftwerk Union of West Germany is supplying a pair of 1,200 megawatt reactors.

France has concluded a deal for supply of five reactors and the U.S. may supply eight more, provided Iran agrees to stringent safeguard and inspection provisions demanded by the U.S. Iran has also discussed supply of uranium and other nuclear matters with Canada, South Africa, and Australia.

Recent statements by Iraqi Industry Minister Taha al-Jazrawi suggest that plans are under way for France to supply Iraq with a 900-megawatt reactor to supplement the small Soviet-supplied experimental one operated since the 1960s.

Turkey's domestic financial and political difficulties have delayed its plans to use its own uranium reserves for a 600-megawatt reactor by 1984.

On the Arab side of the Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain have been discussing joint nuclear power and desalting projects and the United Arab Emirates have concluded an agreement with France.

Libya has signed an accord with the Soviet Union providing for Soviet assistance in establishment of a nuclear center including a small 10-megawatt reactor. India, West Germany, and Sweden have all shown interest in helping Libya in the nuclear field.

## American Jews and Arabs unite to urge Middle East compromise

By a staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh pressure is being applied to the parties involved in the Middle East conflict — and particularly Israel — to keep up the momentum toward a compromise settlement.

It comes in the form of a report issued by the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., a prestigious and influential organization devoted to nonpartisan research. The report, released Wednesday, Dec. 17, is called "Toward Peace in the Middle East."

The report recommends, among other things:  
• "Israeli withdrawal to the June 5, 1967, lines with only such modifications, as well as such particular arrangements for Jerusalem, as might be agreed upon."  
• "The right of the Palestinians to self-determination in one form or another."

In return for this, the report recognizes that the Arab states (including any eventual Palestinian state) would have to commit themselves to recognize and respect the sovereignty of Israel. In effect, Israel would get the long-desired normalization of relations with its Arab neighbors in return for land held by Israelis since the six-day war of 1967.

Perhaps the most significant thing about the report is that the group of 16 signing it includes such distinguished Jewish Americans as Philip Klutznick, Mrs. Rita Hauser, and Nadav Safran. Alongside their signatures are those of such Americans of Arab descent as Najeh Halaby and Fred Khouri.

It is understood that they are agreed their recommendations offer the only early way out of the threatened impasse in efforts toward a Middle East settlement.

There have been suggestions that the report was commissioned by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. But Ambassador Charles Vost, co-director of the study group, said neither government nor any outside authority had commissioned it. It had been initiated from within the Brookings Institution itself.

Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Joseph J. Sisco discussed the Middle East with the group preparing the report (at the group's invitation) over dinner. The group also had discussions with Israeli Ambassador Simcha Diniz and Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal.

On the sensitive issue of the Palestinians, the report says that a settlement "cannot be achieved unless Israel accepts the principle of Palestinian self-determination and some generally acceptable means is found of putting that principle into practice." It mentions two possibilities: (1) an independent Palestine state; and (2) a Palestine entity voluntarily federated with Jordan.

As for who should speak for the Palestinians, the report says: "It is not clear to what extent the [Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.)] can negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians on the West Bank, in Gaza, or in Jordan, to whom it does not have ready access." It notes further: "The P.L.O. has not publicly recognized Israel's right to exist. Israel has not recognized the P.L.O. or agreed to accept the establishment of a Palestine state."

"Nevertheless," the report adds, "it can certainly be said that a solution to the Palestinian dimension of the conflict will require the participation of credible Palestinian representatives who are prepared to accept the existence of Israel."

The report indicates that the step-by-step approach to a Middle East settlement (as practiced hitherto by Secretary Kissinger) might well have run its course and that the next best move would be a "negotiation of a comprehensive settlement, including only such interim steps as constitute essential preparations for such a negotiation." Further, Soviet involvement in the process and in any guarantees resulting from it "would seem on balance to be an advantage rather than a disadvantage."

How to get negotiations going? The Brookings Institution's study group leans toward Secretary Kissinger's suggestion at this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly of an "informal multilateral meeting to assess conditions and to discuss the future. This might be the prelude to a general Geneva conference on the Middle East. Who would sponsor an informal meeting? The report lists the possibilities in this order: (1) the U.S. and the USSR together; (2) the U.S. alone; (3) the UN Secretary-General.

As for outside guarantors of any eventual settlement, the report says that "a guarantee to all of the parties should be multilateral, extended by the Soviet Union and perhaps Britain and France as well as the U.S." But it argues that a unilateral U.S. guarantee "to Israel alone or to other parties could under certain circumstances 'be in the U.S. interest.'"

## More Americans eating shark

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Public schools in New Orleans recently bought 20,000 pounds of shark meat for their school cafeterias — and the children love it, according to a food supervisor there.

A national hotel chain now sells shark as part of its fish buffet.

And recently Tony Burda decided that even in Iowa people ought to have a chance to try shark. So he put it on the menu at the University of Iowa, where he is food service manager.

The response was "unbelievable," he says. In two days all 150 pounds of shark steaks were sold and requests are still coming in for more. He plans to make it a regular menu item.

Much of the small but growing interest around the country in sharks as food is attributed to the recent movie "Jaws."

Some other recent ripples from the movie — a \$30 stuffed shark toy is "a real hot item" in Sears stores, according to a company spokesman; shark teeth, sold by fishermen to jewelers for as little as 10 cents each later bring up to \$100 in gold settings; and a controversial film is planned of a man fighting a shark.

But unlike these fads, shark as food may be here to stay.

"I think the publicity of 'Jaws' can be used to a lot of advantage, in stimulating new interest in shark as an overlooked source of protein," says Chuch Orvatzky, of the National Marine Fisheries Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

"All indications are it's a good source of food," he said in telephone interview from St. Petersburg, Florida. "It was absolutely delicious," he said of a shark meal he had at a National Shark Conference in Florida in November.

The conference focused on the danger of sharks, shark fishing, and shark as a food. Shark has long been sold in Italy, Germany, and some Latin American countries and, under different names, in the U.S. The state of Texas is preparing to get consumer reaction to shark food and Florida is looking at marketing possibilities.

"My big problem has been trying to find a market for the meat," says Miami marina operator Raymond R. Cora. "People turn up their noses at it, just like you were selling some kind of vulture."

But, he told the Monitor, "I'm selling it as fish fillet," without identifying it as shark. Nationally, he says, "several million pounds a year are sold in the U.S. under other names like swordfish, grouper."

He recommends eating it raw (marinated), broiled, or barbecued like a hamburger and says it "tastes like any high-quality fish."

If a larger market develops for shark, Cuban



Man eating shark

refugees in the Miami area who were shark fishermen at home could resume their trade, he says.

But while interest in shark as food is growing, so is a controversy over a film planned March 9 in Western Samoa of Australian shark-fighter Ben Cropp fighting a great white shark with a spear gun in an underwater cage. He or his estate will be paid \$1 million by Los Angeles promoter William Sargent, who plans to show the film live by closed circuit to audiences in the U.S. at about \$15.00 a ticket.

The Humane Society of the U.S. calls the project "commercialism, exploitation" of animals that might set a dangerous example for scuba divers. The society is writing a protest letter to the government of Samoa.

## Ford and Congress end long tug-of-war

By Harry R. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Americans should pay less for gasoline and heating oil this winter, but the United States will import more oil than it does now from Arab wells.

Experts trace these results from President Ford's signature Dec. 22 on the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which rolls back the average price of U.S. oil by about \$1 a barrel.

Millions of American families, after weeks of cliff-hanging debate between Congress and the White House, were given a double Christmas present — slightly lower income taxes next year (following the compromise between Mr. Ford and Congress) and lower prices for fuel to run their cars and heat their homes.

Savings to consumers could total two or three cents shaved from the retail price of a

gallon of gasoline or heating oil, according to analysts of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA).

The impact of the energy bill itself, rolling back the average price of U.S. domestic oil from \$8.75 to \$7.66 a barrel, could reduce retail prices by "approximately one cent per gallon from today's levels," according to a White House statement.

Mr. Ford's simultaneous elimination of an existing \$2 a barrel fee on imported crude should, according to FEA sources, trim another two cents or so from the price of a gallon of gasoline or heating oil.

But, noted a federal energy official, major U.S. oil companies have "banked" about \$1 billion of allowable costs which, for competitive market reasons, they did not pass through to consumers.

If the oil firms now pass through these banked costs, the ultimate savings to Amer-

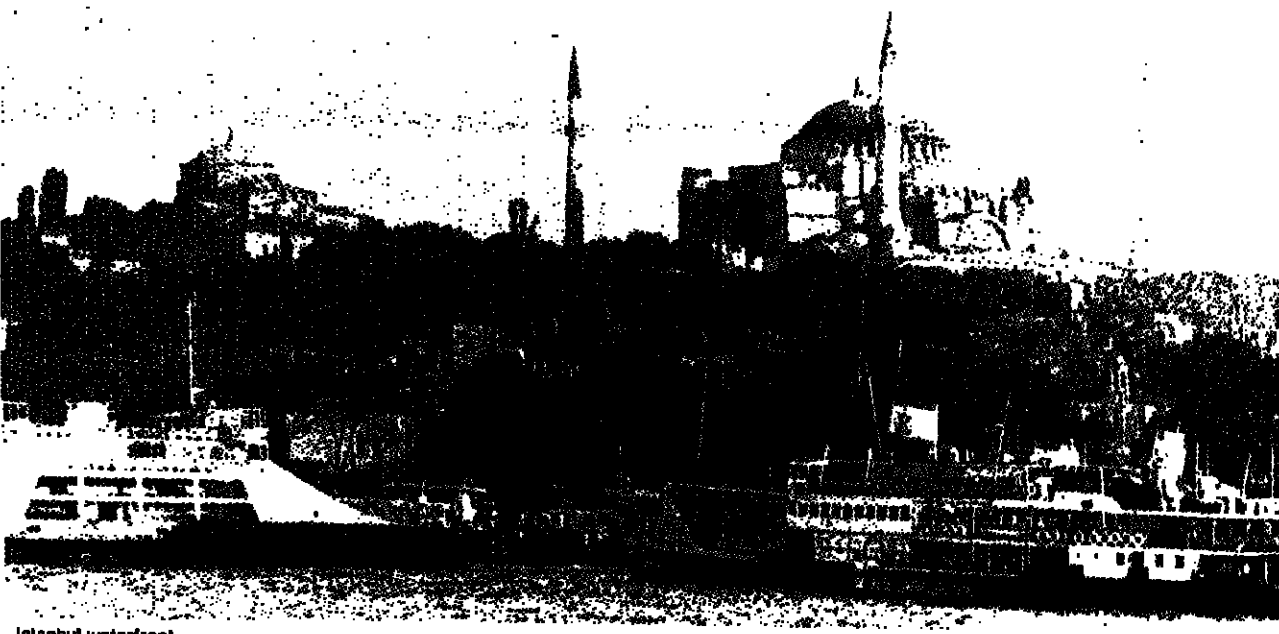
ican drivers might end up at about 2 cents a gallon.

Had the President vetoed the energy bill, a White House statement said, all price controls on domestic U.S. oil would have vanished, causing retail prices to rise "by about 5 to 6 cents per gallon."

Mr. Ford, despite his signing of the energy bill, decries the fact that "imports probably will increase by approximately 150,000 barrels per day by the end of 1976."

Domestic crude oil production, which peaked in 1970 at 10 million barrels daily, has shrunk since that time to about 8.3 million barrels per day. Mr. Ford wanted to raise oil prices, to encourage U.S. firms to find and produce more oil.

Congress, however, took the opposite tack — that consumers, hard hit by inflation and recession, should pay less, not more, for oil. This reasoning resulted in the bill which the President, with reluctance, signed.



Istanbul waterfront

By Sven Simon

Strategic Turkey, guarding the gateway to the Black Sea, seeks better relations with Soviets

Kosygin to visit Istanbul

## Turkey smiles on the Soviet bloc

By Sam Cohen  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul  
Turkey is making overtures to the Soviet Union as part of a new policy of improving relations with Communist and nonaligned countries.

The policy stems from a thorough revision of Turkey's foreign relations as a result of the Cyprus problem and the U.S. Congress's action in imposing an embargo on arms shipments to Turkey. (The embargo was partly lifted in October but Turkey objects to the conditions still attached by Congress.)

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin is scheduled to visit Turkey at the end of this month to attend the opening of a new iron and steel complex built at the southern port of Iskenderun with Soviet financial and technical aid.

The invitation to him to come here is seen as a sign of the Turkish Government's desire to improve ties with Moscow.

Turkish policymakers are eager to discuss with the Soviet Premier political issues and the establishment of a new relationship with Moscow.

There are even suggestions that Mr. Kosygin and Turkish

Premier Suleiman Demirel may take up the question of a nonaggression treaty between their countries and the possibility of some Soviet arms sales to Turkey.

Mr. Demirel's government is known to be cautious about both these possibilities. But there has been growing talk of them in Turkish circles in recent weeks.

Opposition leader and former Premier Bulent Ecevit said during a tour of Scandinavian countries that Turkey now could think of signing a nonaggression pact with Moscow.

On the question of arms purchases, Turkey would prefer to stay with the NATO standards already established in its armed forces but is prepared to make soundings about the prospects of buying Soviet weapons.

The Iskenderun iron and steel complex is to employ 9,000 workers and produce four million tons of steel a year. Its cost is estimated at nearly \$800 million.

Turkey will pay for the Soviet loans and machinery with traditional agricultural products, as in the case of other Soviet-sponsored projects already carried out or currently under way.

Various new development projects are expected to be discussed during Mr. Kosygin's visit.

## President Harry S. Truman: Folk hero of the 1970's

By David Sterritt

America needs you, Harry Truman/  
Harry could you please come home. . . .

Chicago  
A lanky teen-age rock'n'roll fan, a suburban bookseller, and a leading American actor all agree — a Truman Boom is sweeping the United States. It could be an early clue to a new political trend, or just the umpteenth wrinkle in the celebrated "nostalgia fad."

But the late 32nd President — a fiery Democrat of the 1940s — has become a major folk hero of the 1970s. Old and young seem equally enthralled by the Truman image, with its vivid connotations of straightforward politicking, salty speech, and odds-beating election victory.

Some recent manifestations include:  
• The huge and continuing success of "Harry S. Truman," a personal biography by daughter Margaret Truman Daniel.  
• A one-man stage show by actor James

Whitmore, titled "Give 'Em Hell, Harry!"  
• A hit-film version of the same play, preserving and further popularizing Whitmore's impersonation. • A "Harry Truman" rock song from the supergroup Chicago. • A forthcoming major movie based on Miss Truman's biography, now in the planning stage at Paramount Pictures.

Perhaps the most surprising of all these Truman-boom happenings is the Chicago-rock-song, leading off Side 1 of a recent Columbia album. Many pundits have found post-Watergate youth to be increasingly disillusioned with politics and recognition of this attitude underlies the "Truman" lyrics. "America's wondering how we got here/Harry, all we get is lies. Yet the song is optimistic in its yearning for the Truman spirit: 'We'd love to hear you speak your mind in plain

and simple ways/To call a spade a spade just like you did back in the days. . . ."

Songwriter Robert Lamm paints a smooth and folksy picture of the President, recalling "when you would play piano and go and walk a mile/To speak of what was going down with honesty and style. . . ."

Actor Whitmore readily acknowledges the Truman Boom, finding both good and bad elements within it. "Most of the young people think he's terrific," says the performer, who became something of a Truman expert while preparing his one-man show. "They think Truman came full-blown as a kind of honest, marvelous, uncomplicated man. Which is a lot of nonsense."

"They don't pay any attention to the fact that he prepared himself for the presidency. . . . In the hard and brutal school of Missouri politics . . . more than any president except Jefferson. . . . He was self-taught, but he had an amazing grasp of history and man's endeavor to govern himself. . . . [Historian] John Hersey spent a week with him . . . and said he was the most erudite man he had ever met, in terms of history. . . . He knew how this government of ours works, and doesn't work."

According to Whitmore, "the Truman

Boom is a visceral reaction to things that most people don't realize. . . . That's always the tragedy in America — we are faddists. . . . Truman's understanding of history was broader and deeper than that of many historians. . . . But nobody pays any attention to this substance. It's a fad, like hula hoops. . . ."



And if you listen carefully, you can still hear Chicago singing their popsong dream — "America's calling, Harry Truman/Harry, you'd know what to do/The world is turning round and losing lots of ground/Harry is there something we can do to save the land we love."



# United States



Hilltop farm, Walpole, Massachusetts

New England's first snow fell late in December

By Robert A. Benson

## Ford plans to make more friends

He expects to capture support with an imaginative message

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
President Ford now is plotting his strategy for regaining public favor.

His first move will be a State of the Union message which he hopes will capture the support and imagination of a large segment of America. Sources say:

- The President will look not just to next year, but to goals he feels the United States should achieve in the next four years.

- He will propose:

1. A national health program (not a nationalized program).

2. A national welfare program (he may accept the negative income-tax concept tied in with more federal revenue-sharing for the states).

3. An expansion of the Food for Peace program — with increased emphasis on using food as leverage in achieving peace.

4. A tax program which will emphasize equity (taking out tax loopholes) and creating jobs.

5. A defense policy which will include short-

term cuts within an overall concept of a big budget he feels is needed in keeping the United States' guard up; and

6. A proposal for putting retirement programs (not only social security but also city and personal retirement programs) on a sound basis.

- A close associate and adviser of the President, Melvin Laird, told a group of reporters over breakfast: "I think he [the President] is personally working hard on this message and that this program will be most apparent in this message."

Mr. Laird says he has talked to Mr. Ford about this message and has received this kind of assurance of the President's intentions.

Previously, the President has indicated there would be no new programs for next year.

Now, apparently responding to both advice and the perceived need to show the public the President has ideas and is leading, Mr. Ford seems moving toward these new programs.

- The President also is understood to be convinced his major problem now is "one of communication."

Thus, Mr. Ford is expected to make a

greater effort to make his positions clear to the public.

For one, he is known to feel that he helped New York City and New York State in achieving a sound position with regard to finances — and that he was wrongly faulted in the process for being unfair or even inhuman.

Thus, the President is expected to put new emphasis on improving all aspects of his administration's information activities to see to it his positions are better understood by the public.

- Those around Mr. Ford describe him as "not being discouraged" by the Gallup Poll which showed Ronald Reagan taking a decided edge over him in public opinion.

The President does not discount the poll. But he is said to see it as helpful as well as damaging. That is, he is said to believe the poll will cause his campaign workers throughout the country to work harder at a much earlier moment than otherwise.

Thus, he is said to believe that, conceivably, the poll, in the end, could turn out to be a boon — but only if such efforts in his behalf will cause the next and subsequent polls to show public opinion to be moving in his direction.

## At least guns could be safer

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Now that Congress is not going to pass any strong gun-control legislation this year, advocates of such a law are outlining measures that can be taken.

David J. Steinberg, executive director of the National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, Inc., a gun control lobbying group here, strongly urges local governments to develop codes for responsible gun ownership — telling gun owners they have a special responsibility to store and handle their guns safely.

He suggests that bases for such a code could be the safety rules of the National Rifle Association, a strong opponent of gun-control proposals.

In Congress, a Senate subcommittee recently approved a proposal to ban sales of small handguns, but the full Congress is not expected to go along. In the House a subcommittee has approved a gun-control bill which some gun-control proponents oppose because it does not ban such sales or provide registration restrictions. This, too, faces a difficult fight to become law.

A local code, Mr. Steinberg says, should include instructions that guns should not be left around the house, easily accessible to a family member in a moment of rage, or to an intruder. And the code should stress to gun owners that they have a special responsibility not to reach automatically for their guns whenever they hear an unidentified noise outside, or when they are momentarily irritated by a family member, or neighbor.

Then the community — its churches and civic organizations — should make a concerted effort to distribute the information contained in the code to all residents. Mr. Steinberg says, "It isn't enough just to mail it to everyone. He urges that ministers and rabbis discuss it from their pulpits; that civic groups make the code and its contents part of their agendas.

"To my knowledge nowhere in the country" is this being done, Mr. Steinberg says. "Society is sending no message" on the subject to gun owners.

He cites the publication by his own Washington-area county government of a booklet entitled: "You and Your Dog," which lists the responsibilities of pet ownership. "What I'd like to see is a similar pamphlet — 'You and Your Gun.'"

## Are voters ready for another 'Ike interval'?

# Washington looks back on a turbulent 15 years

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Like old newsmen seen at a movie, Washington recalls at year-end events of a turbulent decade-and-a-half.

A man has stepped on the moon, a vice-president and president have resigned, Vietnam has come and gone, another president has decided not to run — intrigues, assassinations, plots, romances, scandals have swept the Washington scene for 15 breathless years.

As the new presidential election gets under way some feel the public is satiated with excitement. It may choose a candidate of either political party, who, like Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, offers America a period of calm, even temporary. The "Ike interval," concluded 15 years ago, was the last such period. Almost every year since then, events here have seemed to be vying with fiction.

President Eisenhower himself offered a touch of melodrama at the end of two terms in first denying, then acknowledging, the U-2 spy plane — piloted by Francis Gary Powers, shot down by the Soviet Union — which broke up the 1960 Paris summit conference with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

After that, with President John F. Kennedy's inauguration, the incredible 15-year period was off and running. In domestic affairs anything could happen — and did.

In no time at all, Mr. Kennedy had launched the unsuccessful April 17, 1961, "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba.

In October came the eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Soviet's over nuclear missiles in Cuba.

It was a 15-year period of almost constant tumult and excitement in Washington in which newsmen came to expect the spectacular. It was a period of turbulence, first civil-rights demonstrations like that of Watts (Aug. 11-16, 1965; damage \$200 million; 35 deaths); then anti-war mass meetings (during one of these the White House, on Nov. 15, 1969, like a beleaguered fort, was surrounded by parked buses to protect it from a crowd of 250,000). It was a period of political assassinations, John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., April 4, 1968; Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, June 5 of the same year.

It was a period shadowed by Vietnam, a war whose beginning, end, and purpose were ambiguous to the man in the street but which, in effect, decided President Lyndon B. Johnson to declare (March 31, 1968) that he would not seek reelection; that revealed the growth of presidential power; and that finally brought confrontation between President Richard M. Nixon and Congress when the Senate investigated the secret bombing of Cambodia (starting July 16, 1973). All told, the Vietnam adventure cost 55,000 dead, immediate \$150 billion expenditure, and up to \$700 billion in veterans' long-range benefits.

The U.S. Supreme Court swung from broad to strict construction of the Constitution; Associate Justice Abe Fortas resigned (May 14, 1969); the first justice in history to do so under public pressure; two appointees of a president were rejected (Clement F. Haynsworth, Nov. 21, 1969; G. Harrold Carswell, April 6, 1970); and the court handed down a momentous decision on contested Watergate tapes.

On the economic side the stock market rose to the highest

point in history (1081.70 on the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Jan. 11, 1973), then plunging to a 12-year low (577.80 Dec. 8, 1974). There were two revolutions of the dollar and a supposedly unthinkable, simultaneous inflation and recession.

Politically, the era included two of the closest elections in history, Kennedy-Nixon in 1960 and Nixon-Humphrey in 1968. There was mob disorder at the Democratic Chicago convention in 1968, but fewer and fewer Americans were bothering to vote (only 55 percent of those eligible in 1972).

The Watergate scandal symbolized to some the turbulent, domestic era in which every convention of family, church, and state seemed at times to be challenged. First, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew resigned (Oct. 10, 1973); replaced by the first vice-president selected by a president (Gerald R. Ford, Oct. 12) and then President Nixon himself resigned (Aug. 9, 1974).

The 15-year period ends with all but incredible discoveries by the public of former wiretappings, blacklistings, and intrigues; and of "dirty tricks" at home and assassination plots by intelligence groups against governments abroad; of an ambiguous friendship by President Kennedy which brought a secret warning by FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover.

On the brighter side there were visits to Peking by President Nixon (Feb. 21, 1972); to Moscow (May 22), and by President Ford to Rostov this month. Detente continues; the nation is at peace; and blacks have made big social gains in 15 years. Now the nation grids for a new election.

# Americas

## Castro: not convertible

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba is no longer a nation being run out of Fidel Castro's hip pocket.

That is the message coming from Havana in the wake of the first congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

Dr. Castro, of course, is still very much in charge.

There never was really any doubt about it. The bearded Cuban leader, outfitted in a dress uniform instead of the traditional khakis, was the center of attraction.

He used numerous opportunities to scotch reports that a thaw in Cuba-U.S. relations is imminent. Ignoring Washington protests over Cuban activities in Angola and support for Puerto Rican independence, he said the next moves in the thaw "are up to Washington."

But the real message that the Cuban Prime Minister was trying to convey at the congress was that his 17-year-old revolution is being "institutionalized" and that there are many other Cubans around who are quite capable of running things.

No longer in any real danger of collapse, the Cuban revolution is clearly moving away from a personalized type of leadership toward a more traditional Marxist society along Soviet lines.

The Cuban revolution, Dr. Castro is saying in effect, will go on running whether he is around to lead it or whether his brother and

heir apparent, Raul, is around to take over.

"Make no mistake about this," he said in one of his speeches to the party congress which ended Dec. 22.

"I can be absent, Raul can be absent, the Politburo can be absent," he said, "and the revolution will continue."

In the course of the six-day congress, a number of significant steps were taken toward achieving the goal of "institutionalization of the revolution," a phrase that was much in evidence in not only talks by Dr. Castro, but also remarks by numerous other Cuban officials.

These included:

- The passage of guidelines for the island's first five-year economic plan. The plan, supported by investments expected to total \$18 billion or more, provides for an average annual economic growth rate of 6 percent through 1980. It also features a drive toward greater industrialization and a steady increase in sugar production.

- The approval of a new draft constitution for the nation. The constitution, which now must be approved in a popular referendum, goes far in the institutionalization process — setting up a whole new governmental framework for the nation. Additional refinements are expected on the draft before it goes to the referendum stage.

- The restructuring of the Politburo of the central committee of the Communist Party. It was expanded from 8 to 13 members.

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## \*A brighter Britain for 1976

however, record a growing apathy towards a political system which has not only failed to cure the nation's ills, but continues to produce governments which have the vote of far less than half the electorate. Mr. Wilson (who got less than one-third) can claim to be in office with the approval of the rules, but hardly with the enthusiasm of the people. Up to now, he has been able to govern largely because the opposition parties have been unwilling to unite against him — thus giving the public the fallacious impression that no matter how bad things get there is no alternative.

There are now signs that in the coming year the parliamentary ice may melt. Within the Labour Party, both right and left wings are showing signs of having had enough of the Prime Minister's ingenious balancing act. The last straw came with his agreement to bail out Chrysler's car operation in Britain. The Labour left saw it as a surrender to American big business, which it would like to see nationalized. The Labour right thinks there has been enough pouring away of public money down bottomless pits. Tories and Liberals see it as cynical vote-buying, especially in the face of rampant Scottish nationalism.

But the row over Chrysler is only a symptom of a general loss of faith and idealism in the Labour Party. Some feel socialism has been betrayed, others that it has been debauched. It all adds up to the kind of disillusion which has undermined the party in the past. Mr. Wilson, who has been carefully rationing his public appearances lately, shows some signs of tiring. He may also be running out of luck. There have been unusually few by-elections in the past year, and by the law of averages there must be a small wave of them in the next six months. Even at the best of times, governments tend to lose by-elections: and these times are the worst.

Not all moderate-minded Britons are overjoyed at the thought of replacing leftists like Messrs. Benn and Foot with rightists like Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph. But there is at least a feeling that some change is possible, and that it could hardly be for the worse. The examples of Australia and New Zealand are noted.

Meanwhile, in industry, the real fear of losing jobs is concentrating some minds wonderfully. Not all: in one factory recently 600 men were made idle because a small specialist group complained that their work shop smelt of tomatoes. But there have been numerous cases, which have not hit the

national headlines, of workers refusing to follow militants in walking off the job, because of fear there may be nothing to walk back to. And the trend in union elections, from the engineers to the students, has been in favor of moderation.

There is no cause whatever for complacency about Britain's prospects in 1976. The issues of devolution for Scotland and Wales, and of a new constitutional arrangement for Northern Ireland, remain fraught with division. It

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## \*South Africa in Angola

nounced that it had taken prisoner four South Africans just 200 miles from Luanda. The South African Government declared that these were "logistical" staff, involved with the maintenance of various vehicles, and that they had "got lost."

One guide to the extent of South Africa's involvement in Angola is the casualty figure. No figures have been given for people wounded in the fighting, but the Defense Force has released the names of 16 men killed in action (compared with about four times that number of the "enemy"). No details were given about where the fighting took place, except that it was in the "operational area."

There has been no general mobilization since the Angolan crisis began, beyond the usual callup of young men for a year's military training after they leave school. But as of Jan. 1 Citizen Force units — composed of men who have completed their compulsory training but who now are back at their civilian jobs — have been warned that they may be called up for a three-month period, instead of only three weeks.

The Defense Force says this will apply to "some" units.

From the beginning, and repeatedly in recent weeks, the government has declared that it has absolutely no territorial ambitions in Angola, and the idea of South Africa embarking on any kind of "imperialistic" war is totally unthinkable to the vast majority of the population. All the political parties are agreed that such a course would be a potential disaster for South Africa.

South Africa's aim has been to show that it can come to terms with its neighbors, whatever their governments' politics, provided they are prepared to guarantee the in-

## Rumsfeld: President's man

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's allegiance and close links to Gerald Ford suggest firm presidential direction for the Pentagon in months ahead.

"This man [Rumsfeld] is quiet and self-effacing in some ways," says one Pentagon official. "What he seems to be doing though, is reassuring. We're probably in a much better posture to get our budgets through Congress than we were a year ago."

In sharp contrast to his predecessor, former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, Mr. Rumsfeld is taking a cautious approach to his dealings with the press and public statements in general.

At a press conference here Dec. 22, he was conciliatory about the whole issue of detente, and, equally important, about Congress and the fiscal year 1977 defense budget. Like the current 1976 budget, the 1977 budget is expected to draw close legislative scrutiny.

He is clearly on Mr. Ford's "team" — and went out of his way Monday to underscore that it is the President, not the Defense Secretary, who had the final say about the size and framework of the defense budget, and the running of the Pentagon.

While still struggling to get a grasp on running one of the world's largest bureaucracies, Mr. Rumsfeld showed himself to be a

man of wry humor, bantering with reporters, often expressing amusement at the details of a question.

The picture emerges of a man who keeps his own counsel, plays his cards close, and can be both cautious and at home with reporters. Whether he will master the details of running the Pentagon, however, is a question that observers here will be watching closely in the weeks ahead.

Besides bringing in his own team — including press spokesman William Greener and special assistant Alan Woods, both originally from the White House, Mr. Rumsfeld has worked diligently, aides say, to review major spending and weapons programs.

In his press conference Mr. Rumsfeld said that the fiscal 1977 budget will provide "program growth" for the Pentagon and that there would be no major reductions in "force structure." Pressed by reporters, he did not, however, preclude the possibility of some military and civilian personnel cuts.

The Pentagon, he said, would "share" in the across-the-board budgetary "restraints" being worked out by the White House for next year.

The fiscal 1977 budget, he indicated, would be more than \$110 billion for the Pentagon, almost less than the \$116.5 billion sought by former Secretary Schlesinger.

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## \*Handicapped superpowers

delivery on which Moscow is counting to change its economic condition.

Equally embarrassing to the Soviet leadership is the fact that any day now the Soviet Union may be passed by Japan as the world's second industrial country. At the moment the Japanese are third, but coming up fast because the Soviets can neither feed themselves nor develop the resources of Siberia nor catch up with industrial democracies in modern technology.

At year's end as at its beginning the United States and the Soviet Union are the only true superpowers. But they are suffering from their unsolved economic problems which caused both of them to be cautious in their behavior toward each other and toward others throughout the year. Moscow was noticeably cautious about the Middle East. Largely the Soviets stood on the sidelines and watched as Washington led an anguished and distrustful Israel into the second stage of a settlement with Egypt.

The Soviets also were cautious about China. They made their dislike of the regime in Peking apparent. Their propaganda was shrill and unfriendly. They continued through 1975 to deploy more troops along their frontier with China than along their frontier with the NATO alliance in Europe. But the divisions along the Chinese frontier were not up to full strength. At no time during the year was there an overt invasion threat to China.

Plenty of other things happened during 1975. But in terms of world affairs, the important thing was simply the marking time behavior of the two superpowers as they grappled with their intractable problems at home.

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## \*'Jack and...'

Although the giant has no other Oriental characteristics, the British, being in the business of diplomacy, replaced the offending jacket and trousers by opening night.

The Chinese staff also had been bothered by one character in the pantomime jokingly suggesting "Let's call the P.L.A." a reference to China's People's Liberation Army. The Chinese staff told the British diplomat he should understand that the P.L.A. is greatly beloved; and this line might be misunderstood.

The objections were made only because the pantomime players, proud of what several weeks of rehearsals had wrought, invited the Chinese staff to a dress rehearsal.



# Africa

## Soviets in Angola: Africa waits, Ford worries

Black Africa puts off meeting on Angola, apparently unperturbed by Soviet inroads

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya  
The vaunted Soviet toehold in Africa does not yet seem so real or so worrisome to most Africans as it does to Washington and West European capitals.

And the problems of Angola will have to wait until early in the new year, as far as any concerted action by African nations is concerned.

Member countries of the 43-nation Organization for African Unity (OAU) decided against holding a pre-Christmas meeting of foreign ministers or chiefs of state on the Angolan crisis.

Instead the Africans have scheduled a get-together of foreign ministers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the OAU headquarters, on Jan. 8 and 9, with an emergency summit session Jan. 10-12.

Objections to holding the meeting earlier are understood to stem from sharp differences of opinion within the OAU over which of the contending Angolan factions to support and consequent lack of a cohesive OAU program of action toward Angola.

Lacking these essentials, few experts wanted to see the organization emerge with only another call for the warring Angolans to resolve their differences and form a joint government.

With foreign intervention already a major factor in the newly independent former Portuguese colony, it seems too late simply to call on Angolans to lay down their arms without reference to the outsiders as well.

Moreover, Africa itself is far from united in criticism of the Soviet presence in Angola. According to OAU Secretary-General William Bhebe, no fewer than 15 African nations recognize the Moscow-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the legitimate government of the country.

These include major African powers such as Algeria, Nigeria, Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Congo.

The fact is that the politically minded, educated black African probably is far more concerned about a South African presence in Angola than the prospect of Soviet influence there. For many years, bitter criticism of South Africa for its repressive racial policies has been drummed into black Africans until that takes precedence over most other potential or real threats facing the continent.

The possibility that South Africa might still influence the outcome in Angola, thereby

becoming a menace to other black African nations and demonstrating its military muscle, is not ruled out in this part of the world in spite of denials from Pretoria, the South African capital.

Meanwhile, South Africa's tremendous concern about Moscow establishing a communist foothold in West Africa is simply not shared by many black Africans.

Rightly or wrongly they regard MPLA's leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, as a man who has turned to the Kremlin for help in liberating his country and assuming control — but not as a communist tool or one likely to embrace the Soviet ideology for Angola.

They believe Dr. Neto to be a socialist, as are many other African leaders. They further expect that once the MPLA's people's republic were firmly established, its leadership gradually would cut back on Soviet influence and follow more traditional African patterns.

They remain more concerned about American and European intervention in Angola than that of the Soviet Union. A few concede that this sentiment may be a mistake, but if so the mistake may not become apparent for several years.

Senate action refusing Angola involvement seen weakening Kissinger hand in Moscow

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The United States is moving toward a diplomatic showdown with the Soviet Union over Moscow's military buildup in Angola.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who argued long but in vain with senators who voted heavily against U.S. support of any faction in Angola, will be going to Moscow next month to confer about the strategic arms limitation talks and Angola, and in a wider sense about détente.

President Ford, expressing his dismay over the Senate's 54-to-22 vote, asserted in an impromptu White House news conference Dec. 20, that Soviet intervention in Angola "with \$100 million or more worth of military aid certainly does not help the continuation of détente."

The President also warned Fidel Castro of Cuba, who has made Cuba the Soviets' instrument in Angola by sending an estimated 3,000 to 6,000 troops to support the pro-Soviet faction there, that he had destroyed "any opportunity for improvement in relations with the United States."

The President called the Senate's action a "deep tragedy."

The President's bitterness reflected a sense among high administration officials that the Senate vote expressed a just Vietnam will — some called it lack of will — in U.S. legislators.

The senators, with 16 Republicans — including some who normally support the administration in foreign affairs — with the majority, said in effect: "No more American involvement in foreign wars."

"The assurance from the White House that no involvement of American troops was ever contemplated was not enough. The senators adopted an interpretation of the Angolan situation entirely different from the one offered by Secretary Kissinger. Two dozen senators met with the Secretary of State in a dramatic three-hour confrontation in the office of Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) Friday night."

According to participants in the meeting, Dr. Kissinger argued passionately to the effect that the United States could not afford to show weakness in Africa. Immediately at stake was the strategic position of Angola, with its deep-water ports on the oil tanker lanes around the Cape of Good Hope, but the ultimate and larger stakes involve the United States' diplomatic position in relation to the Soviet Union.

Weakness in the Angola affair would undercut the total U.S. position, in the SALT meetings as well as in Africa, he argued.

But the Senate view was essentially that the United States will not risk involvement in any situation that has the potential of developing into a new Vietnam.

Opponents to the Kissinger view say that while the Soviet-Cuban involvement is deplorable, there is expert opinion that the faction they are supporting, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) of Dr. Agostinho Neto, is as devoted to African nationalism as the other two factions, and is likely to put the Soviets and their Cuban friends out of Angola in due course.

The diplomatic effect of the Senate's action is likely to be longlasting, observers here say, even if the House reverses the Senate when Congress reconvenes in January.

Reversal would restore to the defense budget \$28 million which the administration wants for flying weapons to the factions it supports in Angola. As matters stand now, the administration is still using \$5 million worth of covert CIA arms already in the pipeline plus \$3 million it could transfer from other parts of the budget.



South African soldier guards Angola's power station at Ruacana Falls

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## Storm clouds rise over defense contractors

Payoffs, padding, politics hinted in huge U.S. arms trade

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
A federal court order requiring the Lockheed Corporation to turn over to the Securities and Exchange Commission documents dealing with overseas bribes is seen by some here as a potential blockbuster for the Ford administration.

Questions that emerge include:  
• To what extent is the use of bribes by defense contractors — in the case of Lockheed, running into millions of dollars — common practice?

• Have present or past administrations made secret deals on defense weapons with top overseas governmental leaders?

• Were the payoffs made only at the corporate level or were they linked with political decisions on weapons systems?

Some Senate and House sources say privately the Lockheed disclosures may be only the tip of the iceberg in the huge U.S. arms trade, which could reach \$14 billion this year.

It is no secret that the U.S. arms industry is heavily "interlaced" in local and national politics. Yet, in recent years, despite an increasing series of allegations of domestic and overseas bribes and deliberate padding of government expense accounts by Pentagon contractors, the industry has managed to escape the type of intensive legislative spotlight turned on the CIA and the FBI.

In ordering Lockheed to comply with an SEC subpoena probing arms payments

abroad, U.S. District Court Judge John H. Pratt required that before any information is released to other interested parties, the government would have an opportunity to prevent public release of information harmful to the U.S.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has argued that to publicly release the Lockheed information could "have grave consequences" in the foreign relations of the United States.

Recently, Grumman Corporation, America's fifth largest defense contractor, revealed it had paid large fees (estimated at around \$20 million) to "sales representatives" to sell some 80 F-14 Tomcat fighters to Iran. Though Grumman said that arrangement did not include or contemplate payments to employees of the Government of Iran, the precise role of the sales agents remains clouded.

For fiscal year 1975, Lockheed had snapped up \$2.08 billion in Pentagon procurement contracts, totaling 5.3 percent of all prime contracts of \$1.46 billion in fiscal year 1974 — then 4.3 percent of all prime contracts.

Lockheed's contracting work for the Pentagon is substantial, involving the Trident and Poseidon submarine missiles, space vehicles, and the S-3 antismine aircraft, plus work on such major aircraft as the giant C-5A jet transport.

Lockheed recently announced a billion-dollar agreement with Canada to replace the nation's fleet of 26 Argus aircraft with 18 Lockheed P-3 reconnaissance planes.

## Are Soviets testing lasers to blind U.S. spy satellites?

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Washington

An intelligence report that the Soviets may have been testing a laser system to blind U.S. spy satellites has been denied by Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld. But questions still remain:

— To what extent is the U.S. dependent on orbiting satellites — as opposed to other methods such as drone aircraft and electronic monitors — for information about Soviet strategic weapons?

— Are the U.S. satellites adequately "fire-proofed" against lasers, attack-satellites or other interference?

The Pentagon has been taking steps to increase the ability of its satellites to survive, including use of satellite attack warning sensors. The Air Force also is requiring that survival methods be included in the designs of new space satellites.

Behind the scenes, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are spending millions of dollars on laser research. Lasers already are used in battlefield situations, such as guiding bombs to their targets. Some military analysts believe that lasers on a large scale may constitute an eventual "doomsday" category of weapons.

The most detailed account of alleged Soviet laser testing appeared in the Dec. 8, 1975, issue of the highly respected Aviation Week magazine. Writer Philip J. Klass alleges that infrared sensors on a U.S. early warning satellite positioned over the Indian Ocean have been "illuminated" by high-intensity energy sources on some five occasions since Oct. 18 — in one instance for a period of four



Western Electric laser cuts through diamond

How 'fireproof' are spy satellites?

hours. The beam allegedly came from the western Soviet Union.

The U.S. satellite monitors Soviet ICBM emplacements.

Further, according to the same report, on Nov. 17 and Nov. 18, infrared sensors in two U.S. Air Force satellites stationed over the U.S.S.R. experienced "similar incidents." The two Air Force satellites are used by the Air Force's Strategic Air Command.

The Aviation Week article questions whether such "illumination" could be used to prevent the satellites from monitoring ground military activity — in much the same way an observer would be prevented from witnessing an event by flashing a bright light in his eyes.

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## Soviet bloc to discuss NATO's nuclear cut offer

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna  
The Warsaw Pact powers have agreed to discuss NATO's offer to reduce the number of American nuclear warheads in central Europe when the East-West force reduction talks resume here early next year, but their acceptance was hedged around with reservations.

This was announced by the Czechoslovak delegate, Dr. Tomas Lahoda, at a news conference here Dec. 18, following the 90th session of the two-year-old talks. They are recessed until late January.

The NATO proposal, involving withdrawal of 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons in a trade-off requiring the Russians to pull out 1,700 tanks, was presented to the Soviet bloc delegations Tuesday.

The only speaker at the meeting was the Soviet representative, Oleg Khlestov. No details of his statement were available.

But Dr. Lahoda indicated that his own observations on what he termed a new modification of the Western approach represented what the Soviet delegate had said during a 30-minute survey of the last round of negotiation.

The Czechoslovak delegate's comments followed predictable lines that had already emerged in private conversations with East-bloc sources.

He complained that the Western offer concerned "a certain number of American tactical nuclear weapons only" and proceeded to note what he called "grave shortcomings" to the proposal to trade nuclear warheads for tanks.

The Western modification, he said, ignored some of the facts. "As you know, the means of delivery of nuclear weapons are at present owned by almost all Western states whose forces are in the reduction area."

"Neither can we ignore that the suggested measures essentially do not contain any limitations on the possibility of a further increase either of air forces or the means of delivery of nuclear weapons."

There were, however, several elements in Dr. Lahoda's statement to suggest that the new NATO proposals are being taken seriously by the Warsaw Pact powers.

He, like other East bloc voices, immediately acknowledged that NATO has, in effect, conceded something to the Soviet bloc's insistence that the negotiations embrace all types of armaments — air forces as well as tactical nuclear weapons.

(A Warsaw Pact plan for a 15 percent reduction of forces, including nuclear-equipped units was discussed two years ago.)

Dr. Lahoda also quoted the statement in Warsaw by



Khlestov: predictable response

Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, that singled out the Vienna troop talks as a means of substantial progress in military détente. Mr. Brezhnev spoke in terms that suggested that this was a field in which he was anxious for headway whatever the delay in Soviet-U.S. negotiations over strategic weapons. A Soviet party congress is less than two months away.

Dr. Lahoda concluded by saying that the new modification proposed by the West would be examined by the Warsaw Pact as usual.

Pressed to say more, he added: "The Western proposal has not yet been discussed. We received it only two days ago. It will be a subject for discussion next year."

Earlier in his statement, Dr. Lahoda laid the responsibility for lack of advance during the negotiations on the other side. This has become established practice for press briefings, East or West.

"The main stumbling block," he asserted, "lies in the unrealistic and unfounded approach by the NATO states demanding asymmetric reductions and refusing to include all types of weapons."

This is the numbers and percentages game that has blocked any coming closer together for two years. The first East bloc reaction to NATO's latest effort to undo the deadlock, however, may not be totally without its hope for 1976.



# Resources

## Soviet grain setback: its impact on West

U.S. concerned by failure to forecast crop disaster

By Paul Wohl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This year's disastrous grain harvest in the Soviet Union has wider implications for the West than just the drain on Western grain reserves from the massive purchases already made by Moscow to make good the shortfall.

More serious for the West perhaps is the failure of American experts to forecast a poor Soviet harvest and the continued economic consequences — both in the Soviet Union and in the West — of the resulting grain imports.

A team of American Agricultural experts who toured the Soviet Union's major grain areas for 19 days last summer flew home Aug. 6 with a "decidedly optimistic impression" and estimated that the crop would amount to 185 million tons.

Subsequently, the CIA, with access to satellite photographs, said that the harvest would be about 165 million tons.

Crop estimates in a country as vast as the Soviet Union are always difficult, but toward the end of August the outlook is usually reasonably clear.

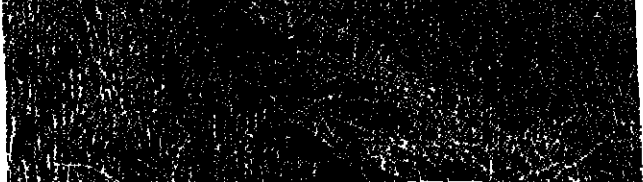
Moscow certainly knew what was in store, for as early as June the bonuses paid to the farms were doubled in some of the biggest grain-producing areas — provided the harvest was brought in within eight days.

By mid-July the U.S.S.R. had chartered at least 29 ships to transport grain. That is two-thirds of the number chartered to carry the big grain imports of 1972-73.

The crop — now estimated at 133 or 137 million tons — fell some 60 million tons below the harvest of 1974.

It would seem that almost the whole grain harvest of Kazakhstan, West and East Siberia, and the Far East was lost. These were precisely the areas toured by the American team.

In the Ukraine and in the lower Volga region, there also must have been big losses.



Soviet harvest has wider Western consequences

Americans are more affected than anybody, apart from the Russians themselves, by crop failures in the Soviet Union. This is because the United States is where the Soviets then have to turn for grain to feed their people. Hence the importance of accurate crop forecasts.

There had been warnings. A report in Izvestia May 19 said that several villages in the Volga valley and in the Urals had burned down because of unusually hot weather. Izvestia even described the conditions as "similar to those that led to the vast peat and brush blazes in the [disaster harvest] summer of 1972."

A few days later, Selakaya Zhizn, the daily of the Ministry of Agriculture, reported "adequate moisture in all grain areas." The Kremlin apparently tried to avoid alarming the West in the hope of keeping United States and Canadian wheat prices down.

Latest reports indicate that this year's grain harvest is no larger on a per capita basis than the average for 1911-1913, when Russia exported 10.3 million tons of grain a year (about one-eighth the total crop) without importing any.

Exports were considered essential then. "We shall eat less, but we shall export," the Czar's finance minister, Vyshnegredsky, declared at the turn of the century.

Exports remain important. Last year the Soviets exported 4.5 million tons of grain. This year they will have to export more or finance the grain imports of East European allies who have had harvest shortfalls of 20 to 25 percent.

The situation is further aggravated by the high price the Soviet State pays for domestic grain. To stimulate grain sales to the state, as early as 1965 the government began offering prices that sometimes were almost double the Chicago market price.

Although this does not affect the international market, the high state subsidy cuts into the 131 billion rubles (some \$190 billion) allocated to agriculture in the current five-year plan, leaving less money for silos, irrigation, and other projects.

Paying for the grain imports is another problem for the Soviet Union. Recently it has been selling gold. It may have to sell its entire gold production for 1975 and 1976, which would net about \$3.4 billion and go a long way toward meeting the grain bill.

But the Soviet Union already is heavily indebted to the West. According to Dr. Franz Pick, publisher of the World Currency Yearbook, the U.S.S.R.'s foreign debt has reached an all-time high of \$4.5 billion, in spite of hard-currency gains from exports of oil and gas.

In this context, it is significant that in November the Soviets sold large quantities of diamonds in the Far East below the price set by the de Beers diamond syndicate, which Moscow had previously respected.

## Moscow shipping agreement assures supermarket bread

By Robert M. Press

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The price of bread in the United States may not drop, but at least Americans will have enough bread to share with an increasingly hungry world.

This is one of the implications of the agreement by Moscow to pay higher shipping rates for grain it is buying from the U.S. and transporting on American ships. The agreement, announced in Moscow Dec. 18, also saves President Ford from another round of politically embarrassing protests from many of the nation's farmers.

The International Longshoremen's Association had threatened to strike if the higher rates were not agreed to. Farmers would have claimed their access to world markets had been blocked.

"As a result of the agreement being signed it looks like there won't be any disruption of shipping," says Jerry Rea, executive vice-president of the National Association of Wheat Growers. "Farmers will be encouraged to produce food crops for market."

"Removing the threat of a strike removes much of the uncertainty grain farmers face as they decide how much spring wheat to plant next year and how much fertilizer to use," he said.

Wheat farmers like Gerald Lawrence of Winfield, Kansas, hope the agreement will halt a downward trend in the price they are getting for this year's wheat, a price which "right now is disastrous," he says.

In the long run, the agreement may encourage wheat farmers to keep planting wheat and not switch to planting feed grains. Such a switch would reduce the amount of wheat the U.S. has available to export.

The new agreement calls for the Soviet Union to continue paying \$16 a ton through 1981 for grain shipped from the U.S. on American ships. At least a third of the grain is to be shipped on American vessels.

Earlier this month, Soviet officials had indicated reluctance to sign such an agreement. They wanted to pay only \$10 a ton, closer to the world-shipping-rate average. But the Soviet Union had the smallest grain crop this year since 1965 and apparently was not anxious to have anything disrupt the delivery of U.S. grain.

So far this year the Soviets have bought about 13 million tons of U.S. grain, of which about 6 million tons have been shipped.

By agreeing to pay U.S. shippers more, the Soviet Union allows the U.S. Government to pay those shippers less in subsidies granted to keep uncompetitive U.S. shipping alive.

The shipping agreement does, however, rescue President Ford from facing another song in exports of grains in a year when the U.S. grain crops are at record highs.

# financial

## Canadian government bolsters aircraft industry

By Robert Jamieson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The Canadian Government's recent purchase of Canadair, Ltd., from General Dynamics Corporation rounds out an attempt to maintain in Canada an aircraft design and production capability. This has long been a national aspiration.

In 1974 the government purchased De Havilland Canada, Ltd., from the Hawker Siddeley Group, of Britain. De Havilland has designed and produced a long line of smaller aircraft from the Chipmunk, to the Beaver, Twin Otter, and Buffalo. Some thousands of these have been sold across the world.

De Havilland is going into production with its latest plane, the Dash-7, or DHC-7, a four-engined STOL airliner of 50-seat capacity. It was a company decision to drop this plane in favor of another being developed in England by Hawker Siddeley which prompted the government to acquire the company for \$39 million.

The government is providing working capital of about \$100 million to get the first 50 planes produced. The company sees the possibility of a market of 400-500 planes over the next 10 years.

Meanwhile, Canadair, Ltd., will benefit substantially from the government's decision earlier this month to replace the aging antisubmarine Argus patrol aircraft with 16 planes from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for a total cost of about \$1 billion. Parts of the planes and much of the sophisticated electronic equipment in them will be built in Canada.

Donald Jamieson, Canadian Trade and Commerce Minister, estimated the work force at Canadair will increase about 600 over the present 2,000. The work force at De Havilland will increase about 2,500 from just over 2,000 currently — after the end of a 14-week strike over wages.

In connection with the Dash-7, a large order was given United Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., De Havilland will buy 1,000 of United's new PT6-A-50 turbo-prop engines for \$116 million. These were developed from the famous small turbine engine, the PT3. Both engines were designed in Canada.

United Aircraft is a subsidiary of the U.S. company of that name. The engine order is conditional on the sale of approximately 200 Dash-7s.

During World War II Canada had about 16 factories busily turning out war planes. At war's end the government encouraged A. V. Roe (Avro) to come into the country. The aim was to create an aircraft industry which would do its own designing as opposed to making planes designed elsewhere.

Avro made a number of fighters. These culminated in the late 1950s, with the famous Avro Arrow jet fighter. This fighter project, however, was stopped by the Conservative government just as it was getting into production. An Avro subsidiary, Orenda Engines, Ltd., designed and produced several jet engines, including the power plant for the Arrow.

Avro had also produced a jet airliner. It flew only weeks

after the first flight of the ill-fated British Comet. It would possibly have been a success since it did not incorporate a design flaw which killed the Comet (rectangular windows which led to explosions in the air). Work on the Avro airliner was stopped by the Korean war. The one model built, however, flew for many years partly as a company plane and partly as a test-bed for the Orenda engine.

Having an aerospace industry capable of initiating aircraft design programs has been a highly emotional issue in Canada ever since the war. Many Canadians took enormous pride in the achievement of the design of the Arrow. Thus, much criticism was leveled at the government of the day under Prime Minister John Diefenbaker for the abrupt cancellation of the program — even completed aircraft were ordered to be broken up for scrap.

Since then Canada has pushed ahead with derivatives of bush-type aircraft. These now have led to the Dash-7. Although largely influenced by the needs of Canada's northern terrain, the various aircraft designed by De

Havilland have found a niche in many other parts of the world. Numerous sales have been made to the U.S. armed forces. The 50-seater Dash-7, however, is by far the most ambitious.

A variety of electronics firms have produced aerospace requirements. These include Spar, Ltd., which has produced such highly sophisticated products as antennas for space modules, and a company in Montreal which has developed a long line of "Link trainers" for large aircraft simulation training.

It was also largely Canadian-type requirements which encouraged designers at United Aircraft to continue their work on the small turboprops.

One group is not happy about the government's giving more money to the STOL project (for the Dash-7 plane); this is the Canadian Railway Labor Association (CRLA). It says the government turned down a report urging the spending of \$400 million on upgrading tracks between Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. Such action would have provided better service than the existing Montreal-Ottawa STOL service or any extension of it to Toronto, the association said.

## Making night day

By John D. Moorhead  
Business and financial writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Daylight not needed.

A new viewing device developed for U.S. Army vehicles can electronically amplify the feeble light of night — from stars or a crescent moon — as much as 50,000 times to give a picture almost as bright as day. It is so clear that a tank driver can read road signs or avoid driving into a ditch.

"The device has completed testing and is ready for production," says William H. Dyer of Baird-Atomic, the Bedford, Massachusetts, firm which developed it. The company has just received a \$4 million contract to produce the viewer, designated AN/VVS-2, for the United States Army Electronic Command, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey.

"The life-cycle projected cost per unit will be about \$4,500 to \$5,000 in 1975 dollars," according to John Curry, a project engineer at the Army's Night Vision Laboratory in Ft. Belvoir, Virginia.

The night driver's viewer is a sort of electronic periscope. Its little disc sensor pops up from the body of a tank just under the turret. The light it "sees" as it looks forward or turns to each side is relayed through circuitry to a small circular screen inside the tank. The screen, about 4 inches in diameter, shows the driver what is ahead in sharp detail — and in varying shades of electronic green.

One advantage for the driver is that he does not have to look



into an eyepiece to see the image as in previous night-vision systems. It is in effect a small television set.

Another advantage for everyone in the tank is that the device is completely passive — it just senses available light. Earlier night-vision systems required that the tank headlights emit infrared rays, which were then reflected back into the sensor. The trouble with this was that opponents could use their own infrared sensors to pinpoint the tank and fire heat-seeking missiles at it. The Sinai desert is littered with tank hulks that prove the effectiveness of this tactic.

It will be about a year before field units begin to use the viewer, according to Mr. Curry.

The device has proved itself highly reliable in tests, Mr. Curry maintains. "It is a 'rock.' No adjustments are necessary after it is sealed up. The vehicle will go into overhaul before the device needs maintenance."

## Small farmers need help to free the world's hungry

'Green revolution' too costly for much of world; scientist outlines innovations aimed to fill gap

By David F. Salisbury

Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

As oil prices put the "green revolution" out of the financial reach of many of the poorer countries, but agricultural science may still help the subsistence farmer.

To do this, however, innovative farming systems must be developed, says Dr. D. J. Greenland, who directs research at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. Writing in the Nov. 28 issue of the Journal Science, Prof. Greenland outlines unconventional methods which he feels can double the amount of food which poor farmers in the tropics grow.

The traditional approach to the "green revolution" involves irrigation, use of tractors and harvesters, fertilizers, pesticides, and high-yield crop varieties. This takes large amounts of money and energy which are not practical many places in the world, experts agree. In the United States, for instance, it

takes about \$50 and the equivalent of 80 gallons of gasoline to grow 4,500 pounds of corn on an acre of farmland.

"[This] technology... is not available to the small farmer, nor is it adapted to his level of education and normal scale of operations," says Dr. Greenland. He feels that other strategies can be adapted which fit in with the way of life of poor farmers and increase their productivity:

- Mixing a number of different crops together can reduce soil erosion, cut down on the destruction from pests and disease, and increase yields, experiments have shown. The scientist expects that if plants are bred specifically for mixed cropping it will increase these advantages even further.

- In addition, growing a variety of species improves the nutritional value of the produce, Dr. Greenland points out. The well-known Harvard nutritionist, Jean Mayer, says that much of the malnutrition around the world is caused by the poor quality of the food, not just insufficient amounts.

- Because of the poor soil in many areas

fertilization is "inescapable." However the amount of costly chemical fertilizer that must be used can be cut down by growing lima beans and native legumes. These species, unlike most plants, can capture nitrogen from the air. Nitrogen is a major ingredient in fertilizer. So allowing bean roots to rot in the ground enriches the nitrogen in the soil.

Edward M. Martin, chairman of the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries, points out that buying and shipping the fertilizer to grow a ton of grain is one eighth as expensive as buying and shipping the grain itself.

Another problem which farmers must deal with is acid soil. In the U.S. lime is used to neutralize the soil. It is essential for bumper crops. But in many places in the tropics, lime is not available.

Research in Nigeria indicates that the leaves from certain trees and shrubs, when chopped into mulch and spread on a field, can replace liming, reports Dr. Greenland.

- Arming the small farmer with a "knapsack sprayer" and herbicides is more realistic than giving him a tractor, argues the researcher. Modern herbicides fight weeds effectively and are far less likely to cause damaging erosion than tilling, he says.

Other analyses point out that making these chemicals takes a great deal of energy — about a gallon of gasoline per pound — so their cost will rise with the price of oil. However, by applying herbicides just on the weeds instead of spraying whole fields as is done in the West money would be saved.

"The ingredients of this farming system have not as yet been put together and tested as a whole," admits Dr. Greenland. However, using just one or two of these methods can produce "dramatic improvements," he says. Putting them all together will at least double and possibly even quadruple the amount of food that subsistence farmers can grow, he predicts.

One reason why this type of "appropriate technology" has not been more widely tested and adopted is the attitude of leaders in the developing countries. Many want the expensive machines and methods used in the industrialized nations, says Lord Ritchie-Calder, a UN consultant who has been involved in this area for many years.

Nevertheless it is becoming increasingly apparent that agricultural improvements must fit in with the way of life of individual farmers if they are to be effective in the battle to feed the world's growing numbers.

## Air France's costs go sky-high

By Philip W. Whitcomb  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Like other French nationalized industries, Air France is supposed to operate with the autonomy of a privately owned company, but that is not quite the way it works out.

For example, the government has just fired Georges Galichon, president of Air France

since 1967. At that time his appointment was to have been for 12 years.

There are a score of reasons why Georges Galichon lost a few hundred million dollars during the last 10 months or so. Most other lines, if subsidies are erased from their accounts, did the same.

Gilbert Perol, Air France director general, told American and British journalists almost everything has turned lately to the disadvantage of the big airlines — oil costs, the burden of uneconomical services as compared with the full planes of the charters, the near-impossibility of simultaneously creating prestige and making a profit, and the shift in the public's attitude from 50 years ago when aviation was the golden-haired boy of transport to today's attitude of criticism and suspicion.

Air France, however, does have specific problems which the new president, Pierre Giraudet, will have to solve. Its fleet of 115 planes, some bought chiefly because of availability, others under "buy French" instructions from the government, is expensive to fly and expensive to maintain. According to trustworthy sources, the preference of Air France technicians would be for a fleet of mixed Boeing's.

A possible solution is that a three-way collaboration might be arranged between Boeing, Douglas, and French plane builders.

A second problem is the enormous salaries Air France is paying despite the stream of strikes and slowdowns. And a third is the construction of the new French airport, the Roissy (Charles de Gaulle) airport, built on the poor side of Paris. Passengers prefer Orly

## American workers expected to ask for more in '76

By Ed Townsend  
Labor correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Tough and expensive labor negotiations are on the docket for 1976.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is leading the way in what many observers expect to be a year when labor will demand steep wage and benefit increases.

Before the year ends, the Teamsters will be joined by workers from the rubber, electrical, auto, and farm-equipment industries for contract improvements.

Nobody is thinking seriously of agreements for less than 10 to 15 percent increases in 1976, with perhaps a little less in successive years. Inflation, with its high living costs, has made labor's rank-and-file members discontented — and more militant.

The Teamsters led off the bargaining the first part of December with a "staggering" demand for a 44 percent increase in wages and benefits in a new three-year contract for truckers. The other union to begin early bargaining is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union representing 60,000 workers in the Eastern dress industry.

The Teamsters demand was unexpectedly high. Some observers warn that it "would increase unemployment substantially" in an industry with an estimated 20 percent already jobless.

Until recently, the expectation in the trucking industry was for a demand by the

Teamsters of about 30 percent more over three years for 450,000 drivers now averaging \$10.45 an hour in pay and benefits. Such a demand would have been considered "moderate" for 1976. Final settlements usually are for less than a union's initial demand.

However, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Teamsters president, is facing a rebellion in top leadership ranks of his union, and there is an apparently growing discontent in union membership over the gains made in Mr. Fitzsimmons's last contract negotiations — at a time when he was the only major union leader friendly with former President Richard M. Nixon and his policies.

The 1973 settlement was described by the union leadership as its "best ever" but many Teamsters members refer to it bitterly, now, as a "sell-out" of their interests and needs in order to avoid embarrassing the White House.

Bowing to pressures, the international union increased its 1976 demand substantially — from 30 percent to 44 percent over three years. While this has eased rank-and-file unrest, it will mean harder bargaining, and inevitably a more costly settlement if a strike is to be avoided.

At the top of the demands, the Teamsters union is asking for a straight-of wage increase of \$2.50 an hour over three years. And it wants employers to increase contributions to pension and health funds by \$36 a week per driver over three years.



# World terrorism: theater of violence

**'It's dramatic violence; it's almost choreographed violence, theatrical violence, carried out for its psychological effect on the people watching. It is designed to create fear, which makes people exaggerate the terrorists and the strength of their cause.'**



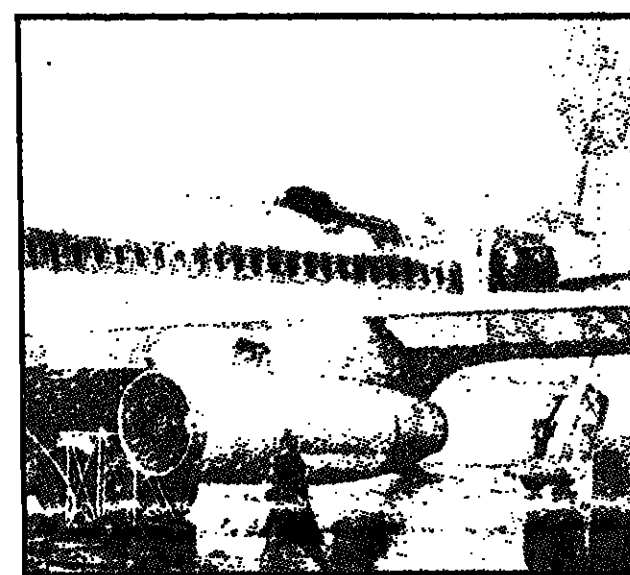
Arab terrorists, Jordan, Sept. 1970

AP photo



Irish Republican Army members, London, Aug. 1972

Alun David photo



Bombing by Palestinian terrorists, Rome, Dec., 1973

AP photo

The world has proved reluctant to tackle international terrorism, of which there have been some 700 incidents since 1968, according to one expert. Yet millions are buffeted by the shockwaves from these violent acts. What is the nub of the problem?

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York  
Before this month, how many people had ever heard of the islands of Molucca? Probably not many. But a handful of militant Moluccan youths in the Netherlands have changed all that.

They seized first a train, then a consulate. They demanded that the case for an independent South Molucca be heard. To give brute force to their words, they murdered several of the many hostages they had taken.

The world looked on aghast. Through millions of television sets, radios, and newspapers it suddenly became aware of the Moluccan "cause" and of the 35,000-member Moluccan community in the Netherlands, exiles from the Pacific Islands that once were Dutch and now are part of Indonesia.

Here was a terrible but classic case of international terrorism, a problem the world has yet to come to grips with. According to specialists in the field, terrorism is the "weapon of the weak." It is psychological warfare. Incidents that directly affect only a small number of people are given enormous mental impact by the

perverse but skilled use of violence and horror, whose shockwaves then buffet millions. In that sense at least, say the experts, terrorism "works."

## Small damage, large effects

According to one leading expert on international terrorism, Brian Jenkins of the Rand Corporation, there were some 700 incidents of international terrorism between 1968 and mid-1975. In all, about 700 people lost their lives and 1,700 were wounded or injured. (For these purposes "international terrorism" is defined as terrorists operating outside their own country, that is, incidents involving more than one country.)

This toll, Dr. Jenkins points out, is dwarfed by the fighting in Northern Ireland or Lebanon. It is almost "trivial" compared with the losses in an industrial society from accidents and crime. Last year alone, for instance, the American murder rate topped 20,000.

The total dollar loss, Dr. Jenkins adds, "in terms of planes blown up and ransom payments is less than the annual loss in this country from shoplifting."

The overwhelming problem, however, is that the consequences of these comparatively isolated acts are anything but trivial. They prompt enormously costly and sometimes disruptive security precautions. In some countries they lead to repressive retaliation and erosion of civil liberties. They can even present a basic challenge to the accepted international system of states.

"It's dramatic violence; it's almost choreographed violence, theatrical violence, carried out for its psychological effect on the people watching," says Dr. Jenkins. "It is designed to create fear, which makes people exaggerate the terrorists and the strength of their cause."

The world has been caught off-balance by this

evolving form of psychological warfare. It has been able to reach agreement on combating only a few specific aspects of international terrorism, hijacking aircraft and protecting diplomats. Even these agreements became possible only after terrorist activities soared to such a peak that they could no longer be ignored.

Hijacking, for instance, occurred quite often in the 1950s. But then it was largely a matter of East Europeans seizing planes to break through the Iron Curtain. On arrival in the West they tended to be hailed as heroes.

It was not until hijacking became far more pervasive and violent in the 1960s that worldwide pressure for action began to grow. Finally, after a spate of dramatic Palestinian hijackings, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a Montreal-based UN affiliate, succeeded in drafting a couple of anti-hijack conventions.

## Hijacking conventions

One, against hijacking in the air, was adopted in 1970. The other, to outlaw attacks on aircraft on the ground, was voted through in 1971. Both were subsequently ratified and are in force.

By the time these conventions took effect, however, hijacking already was very much on the wane for a variety of other reasons.

The anti-hijack precautions of individual countries had become intense. The United States had concluded a bilateral treaty with Cuba providing for the prosecution or return of hijackers and the return of hijacked airliners, their passengers and crews, and any funds extorted.

A growing number of other countries, from Kuwait to Algeria, were becoming disenchanted with their role as

hijackers' havens. And perhaps most significant, the Palestine Liberation Organization had decided that such indiscriminate tactics were becoming politically counterproductive.

As hijacking diminished, a new phase emerged: the kidnapping and murder of diplomats. Since virtually all nations have a vested interest in the safety of their own diplomats, agreement on outlawing this variety of terrorism was fairly quickly reached. In December, 1973, the United Nations passed the necessary convention. It will come into force when ratified by 22 countries; so far 11 have done so.

## Taking sides

But the broader, overall problem of international terrorism remains unsolved. There is not even a universal desire to tackle it, let alone a consensus on how that might be done.

The nub of the deadlock is that one person's "terrorist" is another person's "freedom fighter." Those who want to retain the international status quo, and those who burn to change it, have totally conflicting viewpoints. One side condemns group or individual "terrorism"; the other side rages against national "terrorism" or repression.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is a key example.

Most Arabs see the PLO as the heroic fighter for the Palestinian national cause. It is bracketed with the African and other liberation movements that struggled against European colonialism.

Not surprisingly, Israelis have a different point of view. In the words of Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Shimon Herzog, the PLO is "a coterie of feuding terrorist gangs" intent on Israel's destruction.

The other nations of the world take sides according to

a motley array of motives: their sympathy with the Palestinian or Israeli cause; their own suffering from PLO terrorism; their degree of dependence on Arab oil.

To a lesser degree, much the same divisions arise over most other politically motivated terrorism. Hence the near impossibility of reaching an international consensus on any broad assault on the problem.

This past August, for instance, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in a speech in Montreal urged the United Nations to take up an American anti-terrorism proposal: a convention to combat a wide range of international terrorist methods including kidnapping, murder, and "other brutal acts." But subsequent American soundings here indicate clearly that opposition to such a move is just as great now as ever.

This was vividly illustrated earlier this month.

The headlines were filled with news of terrorist attacks and of the plight of hostages. In the Netherlands it was the Moluccans; in London a couple were held in their own living room by fleeing gunmen of the Irish Republican Army; in Ethiopia four Americans, a Briton, an Italian, and several Chinese were kept captive by Eritrean separatists; in Beirut two other abducted Americans were still missing; in Chad a lonely Frenchwoman endured her 19th month in the hands of rebel tribesmen.

Meanwhile, back at the UN, the General Assembly quietly shelved the whole issue of terrorism for yet another year. The item has been on the agenda ever since the 1973 Munich Olympics massacre of Israeli athletes—and at each session it has been briskly swept back under the UN carpet.

The Mideast cycle of violence, too, was raised another callous notch. In November a bomb explosion

in Jerusalem had killed seven people. In December Israeli air strikes into Lebanon, officially aimed at alleged terrorist concentrations, killed some 100 people, including women and children.

## State vs. group terrorism

A fruitless UN Security Council debate quickly followed. Once again it reflected the customary divisions over state (Israeli) versus group (PLO) recourse to violence.

This international failure has compelled individual countries to take their own precautions. Following the 1972 Munich massacre the American administration set up a special Cabinet committee. This, in turn, appointed a working group under a special assistant to the Secretary of State. The group, with members from more than 20 government departments, still meets every other week to coordinate U.S. anti-terrorist activities and to commission and sift research.

The dangers of the world's failure to confront international terrorism remain. According to American experts, failure to condemn terrorist methods confers a certain "respectability" on them. Worse, they say, success with today's methods provides an incentive to escalate to even more extravagant forms of violence.

The Italian police, they point out, only just succeeded in preventing Arab terrorists near the Rome airport from firing heat-seeking missiles at an airliner in 1973. Carefully researched, but little publicized, is the possibility of terrorists gaining access to nuclear or chemical or biological weapons.

"We are coping with people who lack the resources to deal in more conventional forms of war," says Dr. Jenkins.

Instead they deal in the theater of fear. We are all the audience.



# people/places/things

## How Dr. Glob cracked the case of the Bog People

By Don Hirschsen  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen  
It was an early spring evening in central Jutland, that crooked thumb sticking up from the "hand" of Northern Europe. Two Danish farmers were busy cutting peat for their stoves in the Tollund Fen near the town of Silkeborg. As they chopped away at the peat, they suddenly found themselves face to face with the body of a man.

The police soon arrived along with experts from the local museum in Silkeborg. They were convinced that the man had been either strangled or hanged. The archaeologists agreed, but they added one unexpected, electrifying fact. The body was not that of a contemporary Jutlander, as everyone had thought but an Iron Age man — two thousand years old!

One of Denmark's most persistent detectives has finally closed the case book on this 2000-year-old murder mystery. It took years of careful sleuthing. But professor Peter V. Glob, director of the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen and one of the country's leading archaeologists, notes that he did have a few "helpful clues."

Today, Professor Glob has all but unraveled the mystery surrounding the hanged "Tollund Man" as well as scores of other bodies found in Danish bogs. "The evidence was incredible," says Professor Glob. "I had the actual bodies to examine, and in some cases even the murder weapons. It's not every archaeologist who gets to stare into the face." In a short time, Professor Glob found himself engaged in the most elaborate "criminal investigation" in the history of Danish archaeology.

The remarkably preserved body of the Tollund Man was crated up and shipped to the National Museum in Copenhagen for intensive study.

Quickly, scientists at the National Museum's laboratory subjected the body to a thorough examination. The imprint of the rope could still be seen on the Tollund Man's throat. He had been hanged, stripped of his clothes, then sunk into the black bog waters and pined there with sticks.

His last meal, explains Professor Glob, consisted only of gruel, a kind of crude porridge made from a mixture of cultivated and wild grains. It is known that Iron Age man was a meat eater. Yet no traces of meat were found in his stomach or intestines. Professor Glob also noted that the Tollund Man's hands were smooth, not rough and worn from hard labor. Apparently he came from the small upper crust of Iron Age society. The case had all the markings of a ritualistic murder. A vague pattern was beginning to emerge from the bogs.

From the time the Tollund Man was first

found, in 1950, until now — the "crime" has continued to puzzle the professor. Again and again he has returned to Jutland, where most of the Bog People were found. Like a master detective, he combed old records and historical accounts and investigated new bog finds in Central Jutland.

Once called Denmark's "Wild West," Jutland's landscape is still dotted with ancient peat bogs, prehistoric burial mounds, and overgrown, dried-up lakes. In a way, time has stopped still there.

The area around Silkeborg and Tollund Valley has produced many bog bodies (35 to date), as well as a profusion of artifacts. Denmark's earliest hunters lived in this region 10,000 years ago. Since then the area has witnessed a constant surge of warring peoples such as the Cimbr, the Teutons, and the Battle Axe people who have taken their place in the black holes of our unwritten past. Few left any legacies. All that remains are the traces from their campsites and their graves.

In fact, it is mainly by their deaths that archaeologists can tell how the early Danes lived. The excavation and study of the bog bodies found since 1940 was a vital breakthrough. Archaeologists were no longer confined to sifting the ash heap of antiquity for clues. At last, scientists had found their window into the past.

"It was like going back in a time machine," recalls Professor Glob, who is also Denmark's Director General of Museums and Antiquities. "The Bog People gave us a startling view of a world buried for 2,000 years."

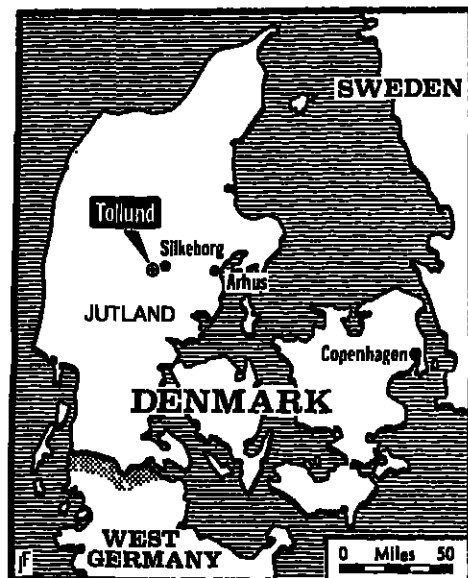
Professor Glob, who has been "up to his neck" in archaeology since 1919, observes that "in the beginning, we were confronted with big problems. We had to wade through a swamp of fiction and old folk tales about the early Scandinavians. The facts were encased in myths."

"The Tollund Man was a fantastic discovery for us," he continues. "But it took me 20 years to solve the riddle of the Bog People."

"We still didn't really know how all those bodies got into the bogs. From what we could tell, most of the Bog People had been murdered. But why? Were they common criminals? Were the murders part of some strange ritual? Did they have religious significance? What motivated Iron Age man, what powers ruled his mind? We were plagued with questions." And archaeologists had no conclusive answers.

Bog bodies, in various stages of preservation, have been dug out of Denmark's umbrown peat since the Middle Ages. After the first recorded bog body was uncovered in 1640, Danish bogs have surrendered 160 Bog People and Schleswig-Holstein in North Germany, 68. The total for all of Northern Europe is over 500.

Until late in the 19th century, most of these were lost to scientific study. Many were



Tollund: site of find

reinterred in church cemeteries. Others, thought to be the deformed bodies of witches or demons, were dismembered and burned. Nevertheless, Denmark's surviving Bog People are the best preserved remains from antiquity ever to be discovered.

"The reason," says Professor Glob, "that these bodies are so well preserved lies in the special properties of our bog water. Danish bog water contains just the right amounts of acid and iron. Soil acid tans and preserves the skin. And the peat is completely air tight. So the bog water acts as a natural preservative."

As more Bog People were found, Professor Glob and his associates began to see the connecting threads. "We knew we were dealing with mass ritualistic murders with religious overtones. Still we hadn't grasped the significance of it."

It was a gruesome picture. The Grauballe Man, murdered between A.D. 210 and 410, had his throat cut. The Borre Fen Man, thrown into the bog in the first century B.C., was strangled. Afterward, his skull was smashed. The Borre Fen woman, from the same period, suffered a similar fate.

All of the Bog People whose remains date from between the second century B.C. and the seventh century A.D. met violent deaths.

There are other similarities. All of the Bog People were naked, except for a few shreds of clothing tossed in after the body had been buried. The women invariably had their heads shaved. All of the men's hair had been cropped short and their beards shaved off.

The twisted knot of the mystery was beginning to unravel. Professor Glob gleaned evidence from another source, the Roman historian Tacitus. Writing in his history of the Germani, Tacitus described scenes of bloody

human sacrifices among the northern tribes. These took place in the early spring and were supposed to ensure a rich harvest.

Archaeologists had known for some time that it was a goddess that held sway during the Celtic Iron Age in Scandinavia. That goddess, thought Professor Glob, could only be the Goddess of Fertility Nerthus, or Mother Earth.

One more bit of evidence clinched his theory. Torque rings or necklets twisted like ropes were known to be one of her symbols. Such a necklet was found on the Borre Fen Man, still tied around his neck.

At last the riddle made sense. Criminals would never have been executed in such a gruesome variety of ways for centuries. The culprit responsible for the bulk of the bog murders was the Goddess of Fertility. She had incredible power over the minds of Iron Age men and women.

"One thing still puzzles me," concludes Professor Glob. "I was never able to determine who killed the Bog People. It could have been the village elders or 'priests.' But my guess is that the entire village took part in these ritual murders."

The Bog People were a form of "life insurance" for the rest of the village. They were sacrificed so that the forthcoming harvest would be a good one, so that the "rhythm of the crops" would not be interrupted by pestilence, drought or floods.

In October 1975, the National Museum in Copenhagen opened a new display depicting life in the early Iron Age. Organized by Professor Glob and his staff, it contains one of the latest bog finds: an entire, beautifully preserved wardrobe — including hats, shoes, trousers and dresses. All the clothes date from the same period as the Bog People.

The Tollund Man, the Grauballe Man, the Borre Fen Man and Woman, and many others can be seen in museums scattered around Denmark. After the laboratory analysis was finished, the Tollund Man's magnificent head was soaked in preserving solutions for one year. Finally, it was returned to the Silkeborg Museum, a mere six miles from the spot where he was dug out of the peat. Today his head can be seen there along with a new collection of Iron Age garments and implements.

The Grauballe Man ended his days in the Museum of Pre-History in Aarhus. The Borre Fen Man and Woman, another body from the Tollund Fen, along with several others, are in the collection of the National Museum in Copenhagen.

Prof. Glob, who paints in his spare time, is presently engaged in deciphering another ancient mystery — the 5,000-year-old Stone Age Village at Barkjar in Central Jutland. The author of some twenty books on archaeology, Peter Vilhelm Glob expects to solve even more riddles from the past before he retires.

# people/places/things

## Redford: a deep concern for energy

By Tony Vellela  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Energy is what Robert Redford is all about — in more ways than one.

As the screen's reigning male star, he has finished filming the Watergate investigation saga "All the President's Men," playing Bob Woodward to Dustin Hoffman's Carl Bernstein, and his "Three Days of the Condor," a CIA suspense drama, is in general release throughout the country.

As a private person, Redford has developed a marked concern over the nation's emerging and long-standing energy policies, reacting as an involved citizen and family man. He speaks out in an informed manner in favor of natural sources of energy at every opportunity in his crowded schedule.

We discussed both in his New York City office, decorated with photographs taken at the Redford family home in the hills of Utah.

During one of my previous interviews with Redford, we talked about his plan to do a trilogy of films dealing with personal ambition. It was following the release of "The Candidate," and he saw that film as the second in the series, the first being "Downhill Racer." I asked him if he still considered a third, about the business world.

"It's in the works," he stated, looking somewhat uncomfortable and out of place seated behind a desk. "It's tough, perhaps the toughest, in a way, because it has the least action. It's the driest-sounding, at least on paper, and there are so many areas of business to choose from, so many directions you can go. I like to be as specific as possible to make the point in something like that."

Looking at his acting career in terms of some of the people he has worked with, we considered some of the veteran actors Redford has played with. In "The Candidate," Redford portrayed a young activist lawyer who decides to run for the U.S. Senate to provide him with a platform for his ideas. His father in the film, a former governor of the state, was played by Melvyn Douglas.

"He's really a tremendously rich actor. I think actors reach a certain stage in their careers and in their lives when they can literally sit on their experience, their living, and he's lived. And he's an extremely intelligent man. I thought he was just tremendous in the part. I liked him very much, to be simple about it. He was responsive, facile, enthusiastic, and intelligent about the piece, considering that the accoutrements of the campaign process had changed considerably since his wife [Helen Gahagan Douglas] ran against Richard Nixon in 1960. But not much else has changed, so there was a lot of positive

being repeated. That the architects should themselves be involved in the door-to-door collection of data is a revolutionary concept and should make them extra sensitive to tenants' needs."

"Normally they look at their work from a very aesthetic point of view on a nice sunny morning with the birds singing and the children in school," reports one city planner with a grin.

"Now they will be calling around in all sorts of weather, see all the nuisance areas, and be able to check up firsthand what the children really get up to when there is nowhere suitable to play."

HAK consists of about 25 questions covering such things as the general appearance of the project inside and out, noise levels, and even what the approach to the front door is like.

As one sociologist points out: "Some people have to step over piles of rubbish just to get inside their homes."

The questions are not designed to go into detailed psychological considerations, but rather to reveal the overall picture.

And HAK's great advantage is its standard form so that it can be used to compare



Robert Redford in "Three Days of the Condor": pondering plutonium?

identification there for him. He was a joy to work with."

Redford smiled fondly at my query about Will Geer, who co-starred with him in "Jeremiah Johnson." Mr. Geer plays the grandfather on TV's "The Waltons." "Will is fabulous," he laughed. "Will likes acting so much that it's infectious. I'm really drawn to actors who really love their work; I'm drawn to anybody who really loves their work. He's willing to put himself on the top part of the register; he was a pleasure to work with."

Back in the early 1960s, Redford appeared in one episode of "The Twilight Zone," that starred the famed elderly British actress Gladys Cooper. What memories did he have of that acting assignment? I asked.

"Gladys Cooper has the attractiveness of a 30-year-old woman. She was really attractive. There was a soft, extremely feminine quality about her that was very appealing, but underneath the dignity and the almost bird-like softness was a toughness that I also found appealing. That was so long ago, and I was so bad then. It was one of the first things I did."

The conversation moved to the point that in acting, as in any other profession, younger people can learn from those who have been doing it for some time. I asked what he felt about the idea that people who have been working at a skill or job for a great number of years should be thought of as resources for learning, and should be respected for their knowledge.

"I agree," he said without hesitation. Leaning forward in his black leather-bound chair, he added, "I think it goes beyond that. I

think we can discover a lot about our pasts to our benefit. That goes into other areas besides acting, and as a matter of fact, I think I'm rather bent on it at the moment, looking into the past to find some hope for the future. But I think it's kind of annoying when young people in their enthusiasm get carried away to the point that they wouldn't recognize anything past their own generation. I think good work is good work and it survives anything, whether it's Carl Van Vechten or Picasso or Casals, older people who remain in touch with the generations. Jean Renoir is a good example. John Houseman is a good example — an actor, producer, director, writer. I just finished a film with him, 'Three Days of the Condor.' Magnificent, simple, full of authority, and the man has spanned several generations in his career — a delight. And I feel that we can learn from people like that, anybody that is a veteran at anything, and I feel that about all those people you mentioned."

Shifting to Redford's most outstanding private work, we discussed his interest in solar energy. I asked what plans have been made to turn their own Utah home into a self-sufficient compound.

"When it gets under way, our solar energy operation will have a backup system. There are very few places that can be totally free, but it's designed for the time when it can be totally energy-free, without a backup system. The solar collection will be done on three levels: it'll be wind generation, liquid collection, and air collection. We want to get the most advanced system possible, and the system is going to be air collection."

"Plutonium is not a natural element; it's a man-made element, made from uranium. These fast-breeder reactors are breeding plutonium, and to me, it's real insanity."

One problem to face in bringing this information to people, he feels, is that "there's a science-fiction quality to all of it, that it's beyond them, so they don't think about it."

Redford explained that the opportunity for experimenting with new technology will be very limited, because of space limitations and high costs.

"To put on a solar collection roof, whether it's liquid or air collection, whether it's flat-plate or just tubular glass, is expensive to put on, so you're better off experimenting in other areas."

The emphasis on nuclear power has prompted Redford to study the implications of such a commitment, and to learn about the alternatives that exist. He is a frequent visitor at special energy conferences held around the country, and challenges the idea that nuclear power plants are the only immediate solution to the problem of a dwindling supply of fossil fuel.

"I'm locked in to a commitment to solar energy, and maybe that needs some clarification. A lot of people think that solar energy is just the sun, using energy directly. It's not. It includes so many forms of energy. We're really talking about a total energy system."

The sunburned actor pushed up the sleeves on his denim jacket and stood up to leap against one of the room's bookcases. He paused for a moment to organize his thoughts, and continued with determination.

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One problem to face in bringing this information to people, he feels, is that "there's a science-fiction quality to all of it, that it's beyond them, so they don't think about it."

# Mr. Wang: Steptoe with mission

By Wilfred Brown  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Wang Kuan-ying is one of some 3,000 ragpickers peddling tricycle carts about the streets of Taiwan's capital city, Taipei. He gathers up and sells things other people have discarded — old newspapers and magazines, empty bottles, scrap lumber and metal, old clothing — and of course rags.

He is slightly built, stooped and graying, and strong in arm and leg muscles, like most of the men and women of his calling. But a glance at his cart reveals that Mr. Wang is no ordinary ragpicker. A sign in Chinese characters translates: "To solicit alms for the goodness of others; to help students. Please donate your throw-aways. Your kindness knows no bounds."

Wang Kuan-ying managed only four years of schooling himself, in his native Shantung Province on the Chinese mainland. But he learned enough to want to continue extensive reading over the decades since, especially the Chinese classics.

After his education, Mr. Wang worked at

various unskilled jobs. At 21 he was married, and at 25 he enlisted in the Army. He was squad commander in the regiment at Peking's Marco Polo Bridge at the time of the Japanese attack that began eight years of war in 1937.

His first wife died childless after 12 years of marriage, and in 1941 he married again. His second wife bore a daughter. The little girl was five years old and his wife was pregnant when his Army unit moved south before the advancing communists. Mr. Wang never heard from or of his family again.

In 1955, after his military service ended, Mr. Wang, then in Taipei, turned to ragpicking.

His particular interest is in education, and over the years, Wang Kuan-ying has paid for scholarships to help dozens of boys and girls from underprivileged families keep attending high school.

Knowing of his philanthropy, many Taipei families save accumulations of junk to give him. In 20 years he has covered almost every street of Taipei, a city of some 2 million people — some streets many times. He has peddled his tricycle cart around 24,000 miles, shouting his trade, and the cartloads of salvage he has gathered add up to more than 2,000 tons.



Wang Kuan-ying: collecting for needy schoolchildren

# Housing: the people speak

By Pearl Marshall  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Discontent with public housing in Britain is on the increase as maintenance standards slump and vandalism rises.

What is "pleasant and livable" to the architects who design these places is obviously proving the exact opposite to people having to live in them.

Determined to narrow the gap between fiction and reality, a group of London-based architects and sociologists have been going out to talk with public-housing tenants as part of a pilot project known as the Housing Appraisal Kit — or HAK for short.

The idea is to provide local governments with feedback from those occupying new estates and so prevent errors in design from

different projects all over the country on the same criteria.

Already the survey has been piloted on three London projects. Its final testing is being undertaken in Scotland under the aegis of the Scottish Local Authorities Special Housing.

One of the first pilot surveys was conducted at the Poppy Estate in Deptford.

"It confirmed most of the things we now know — particularly that tower blocks are extremely unpopular for families with children," says the Department of the Environment's sociological research branch head, Michael Burridge.

Subsequent studies at Chinbrook and St. George's Estate in Swedenborg Gardens indicated that car-parking facilities and accessways are also important design features to be overhauled.

Perhaps the biggest disappointment to many people is that the survey will not directly help them.

"Quite a few tenants wanted to know what they were going to get out of the survey. But, of course, the main object is to help improve future developments and there's no need

early anything we can do on an existing estate," says Elliot Levy, an architect and planner for the Greater London Council who is helping coordinate the pilot project.

Just how soon could HAK start influencing future developments?

"Well, I think it will only have an effect when it is used on a regular basis," says Mr. Burridge.

"A high-density scheme, especially one built in a city, has a gestation period of something like six years — so you can't get any feedback until that time has gone by. But once the local authorities have gathered a great deal of feedback from a number of different schemes, then that will inevitably begin to impinge upon the kind of thinking that goes into design at the drawing board stage."

Up until now very few local authorities have used studies of housing. If they wanted a survey, one method was to call in the services of an opinion-research company.

"But architects often feel suspicious of the results of social surveys, whoever they are conducted by," says Ken Jones, a senior architect with the Greater London Council.



# travel

## Jamaica's Montego Bay—still some bargains left

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Montego Bay, Jamaica  
This is the vacation heartland of Jamaica. Nowhere else on the island's 144 by 51 miles is there such a concentration of hotels and inns, well-groomed beaches, championship golf courses, and varied recreational activities.

And Montego Bay is easily accessible: Airlines flying directly there include Air Jamaica, Eastern, Pan American, Air Canada and Delta. Lufthansa, KLM, and British West Indies are also airlines flying to Jamaica, landing at Kingston, the capital, from which point tours can be easily made to Ocho Rios and Montego Bay.

Jamaica, like other Caribbean resorts, has its economic woes, resulting in rising labor and food costs, which in turn have forced hotels and inns to increase their rates. Of no help to the hotels and inns was the recent government increase of the accommodation and meal tax from 3 to 5 cents on the dollar.

Yet vacation bargains may be found even here.

The best buys in the Montego Bay area are the small inns—all offering the same comforts provided by the more expensive hotels. Many of these charming hostels are located close to Montego Bay's popular Doctor's Cave and Cornwall Beaches, and some inns even pick up the beaches' 50 and 25 cent visitor's charge.

This columnist, unannounced, visited at least half a dozen of these inns and inspected the bedrooms, dining rooms, and pools. All were air-conditioned, attractive, and spotlessly clean, with nearby golf and tennis facilities.

Ramparts Inn has a distinctively French atmosphere because the owner's wife is French-born. For one of its 18 double bedded rooms, it charges \$20 a day double. Modified American Plan, through Dec. 15, which price includes free bus service to the beach and airport. If a continental breakfast is included, the off-season rate is increased to \$26 a day.

After mid-December the rate increases to \$34 to \$38 a day double. A \$14 a day additional charge is made if the Modified American Plan is wanted. The Ramparts is closed until Oct. 27, and when it reopens kitchen facilities will be available to guests in five of its units for \$5 extra. Children under six are accommodated free.

Richmond Hill, a family-operated inn of 23 rooms located on the highest point in Montego Bay, has a most spectacular view of the harbor and the sprawling resort complex. The out-of-door dining area adjacent to the pool appears so near to the sky one could reach up and pluck the evening star. Far below, the lights of Montego Bay shimmer in the calm waters of the harbor and festive strings of colored electric garlands strung on the masts of cruise ships mirror themselves in the sea.

The Beach View Hotel places emphasis on attracting a younger clientele by offering some of the lowest rates in the Montego Bay area. Their summer rates are \$12 single and \$18 for a twin-bedded room. An \$11 per person extra charge is made when Modified American Plan is used. In the winter months the minimum rate for a single room is \$22, and \$30 for a twin. Like most other inns a 10 percent service charge is added. Beach View Hotel is in the heart of Montego Bay's hotel area and directly across from Doctor's Cave Beach.

Newest of the luxury hotels to open here is the 500-room Rose Hall Inter-Continental offering a full complement of recreational amenities—six all weather tennis courts with lighting, deep-sea fishing expeditions, scuba-diving, snorkeling, and an 18-hole golf course scheduled to be opened in 1976.

At the moment, the hotel's beach leaves much to be desired for swimmers due to a reef of sharp stones protruding beneath the water's surface a few feet from the water line. Sneakers or soft shoes are advised to protect feet from severe cuts and bruises. Work is going forward slowly to remove these hazards, and it is expected in a year or two the stones will be covered by layers of sand.

In the meantime, the pool affords swimmers the opportunity to cool off and then sun back in the free lounge chairs located on the beach

and under palm trees.

Rates at the Inter-Continental through mid-December range from \$25 to \$36 daily, single, and doubles from \$28 to \$42. During the "high" season until April 18 single rates are from \$47 to \$62 and doubles from \$53 to \$69.

The new Inter-Continental, which is opening another luxury hotel in Ocho Rios one and a half hours away from Montego Bay, complements such well-established hotels as the Half Moon, Round-Hill, Holiday Inn, Doctor's Cave Beach Hotel, and Chatham Beach.

For that day off from the sun and beach, try a trip to Eaton Hall or Great House (home of Annee Palmer, notorious "White Witch"), now restored to its former splendor; or rafting on the Martha Brae River or Dunn's River Falls in Ocho Rios, a rushing stream tumbling over terraced rocks from high in the hills into the azure Caribbean. The more adventurous can climb up the falls with a guide and sit under the cascading waters as if in a cooling shower.



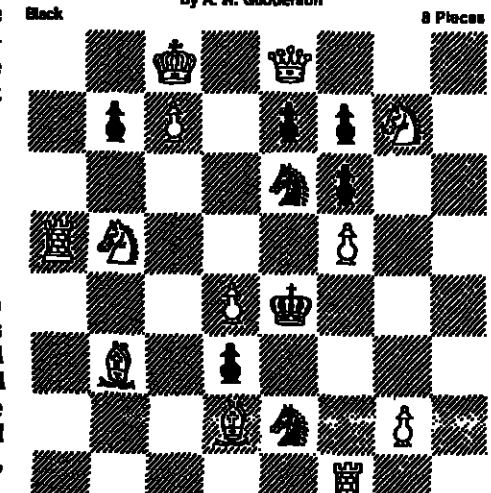
Fruit and vegetable peddler, Ocho Rios, Jamaica

# chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Problem No. 6753

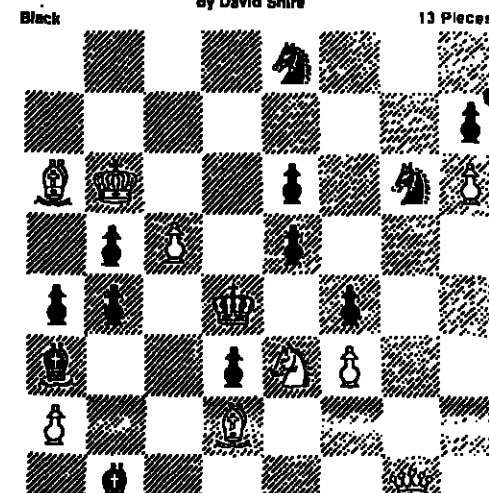
By A. R. Gooderson



White to play and mate in two.  
(First prize, the Problemist, 1974. Two-movers.)

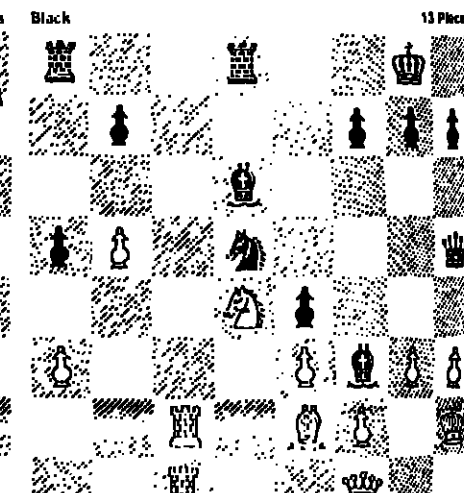
## Problem No. 6754

By David Shire



White to play and mate in three.  
(First prize, ex aequo, the Problemist, 1974. Three-movers.)

## End-Game No. 2231



Black to play and win.  
(Blumenov-Kirov, Tallin, 1933.)

## Solutions to Problems

No. 6751. K-K1, threatens 2 B-K3sch  
If 1... P-K3; 2 K1/7-B5ch  
If 1... P-Q7; 2 K1/4-B5ch  
If 1... R/Rx8; 2 R-QB5  
If 1... R-B5; 2 BxR

End-Game No. 2230. White draws by playing 1 K-B2, and if BxQ; 2 K-K3 and moves his K to QR where Black can only draw since his B does not control his QR8.

**Fifteen minutes enough for Karpov**  
Young world champion Karpov was in good form in the Milan tournament which netted him \$12,000. His game with West German Wolfgang Unzicker was a Ruy Lopez, the first 12 moves of which duplicated an earlier game between the same players. But Unzicker couldn't improve on his first attempt. Little by little, again he found himself in a bad position, and finally lost the game.

14... P-K3 was too slow and perhaps P-B5, with K1-B4 in mind, would have worked out better.

ter. In any case, it is reported that Karpov used only 15 minutes of his time for the whole game. Unzicker resigned when faced with the loss of at least a pawn.

## Ruy Lopez

Karpov White  
1 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3  
3 B-K15  
4 B-R4  
5 O-O  
6 R-K  
7 B-K3  
8 P-B3  
9 P-KR3  
10 B-B2  
11 P-Q4

Unzicker Black  
1... P-K4  
2... Kt-KB3  
3... P-QR3  
4... Kt-B3  
5... B-K2  
6... P-Q4  
7... P-Q3  
8... O-O  
9... Kt-OR4  
10... P-B4  
11... Q-B2

## Unsuccessful Gambit

In this game, played at the Fifteenth IBM tournament held in Amsterdam last July, Ljubojevic's gambit against Kavalek's solid Ruy Lopez shows an enterprising spirit that, perhaps, deserved a better fate. Black's third move (P-B4

called Schleiermann's defense in the books) was speculative and probably unsound, but presumably Ljubojevic had some specific strategy in mind. But Kavalek countered successfully, and his opponent never equalized his position. This game was Ljubojevic's only loss in the tournament, which he won by a half-point. Kavalek finished in a tie for sixth.

## Ruy Lopez

Ljubojevic White  
1 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3  
3 B-K15  
4 B-R4  
5 O-O  
6 R-K  
7 B-K3  
8 P-B3  
9 P-KR3  
10 B-B2  
11 P-Q4

Kavalek Black  
1... P-K4  
2... Kt-KB3  
3... B-K15  
4... Kt-B3  
5... B-K2  
6... P-Q4  
7... P-Q3  
8... O-O  
9... Kt-OR4  
10... P-B4  
11... Q-B2

# Tubby



By Guernsey Le Palley

# Californian sea bird population

By Larry Wood

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Assisted by scientists and by government, two of the West Coast's most impressive sea birds—the brown pelican and the black brant—have begun to pull out of a gradual tailspin toward extinction.

But experts warn that still more needs to be done to alleviate the manmade hazards that triggered declines in the birds' populations.

Threatened by pesticides, the brown pelican started to disappear from the California coast about five years ago. The smaller black brant, crowded out by man's invasion of estuaries and bays where the bird's staple eelgrass grows, has been dwindling in numbers for more than 10 years.

In 1969, scientists visiting the pelicans' nesting area on Anacapa Island, just off southern California, found that the 1,272 nests on the island produced only five young birds. They traced the difficulty to DDT-contaminated fish, which had entered the pelicans' food chain, weakening the chemical processes important to the formation of egg shells. The researchers reported their findings in scientific journals and began a careful five-year study of the pelican population.

During this time observers noted a rapid drop in the reproductive rate and then a gradual recovery. Following the ban on DDT in 1972, the pelicans' rebound from the soft-shell problems which had threatened their extinction accelerated.

Dr. Joseph R. Jehl of San Diego's Natural History Museum says he is "cautiously optimistic" about the pelican's future. And larger flocks up and down the coast lend weight to his optimism. But Dr. Jehl adds that further steps are required to ensure the survival of the acrobatic bird, whose graceful plunges into the surf after fish have thrilled many a visitor to California's coastline.

"The survival of this species depends upon a clean and protected environment, as well as on freedom from human disturbance," says Dr. Jehl. "By declaring nesting islands as sanctuaries for the peak of the breeding season (March through June), and by prohibiting access to all but a few qualified observers, the Mexican and United States governments could improve the birds' chances for survival."

The decline of this swift-winged (its flying speed has been clocked at 62 miles per hour), white-collared sea goose has been gradual. At present, according to Dr. Stanley W. Harris, professor of wildlife management at Humboldt State University in northern California, there are only about 200,000 in existence.

Growth of city ports and urbanization along



By Joseph R. Jehl Jr.

Brown pelicans—experts are cautiously optimistic about their future

the Pacific Coast have threatened the limited food supply of the black brant, which migrates twice a year between Baja California and its Arctic nesting grounds.

Hunters, a lack of wilderness areas, and dependence on a narrow diet of sea lettuce and eelgrass have proved to be difficulties as well. In addition, the black brant eludes thorough study because it spends most of its migrating hours over the open sea, approaching capes, spits, and marshes only to seek the eelgrass it depends on for food.

Dr. Arthur S. Einarson, author of "Black Brant, Sea Goose of the Pacific Coast," pointed out as early as 1965 that the few sheltered bays along the California coast are essential to the migrating bird. He noted the downward trend in the black brant population, called for more scientific study, and recommended carefully coordinated hunting laws in all the Pacific coast states.

"A current pressing need," said Dr. Einarson, was a bird refuge on Humboldt Bay,

located on the northernmost part of California's coastline.

Last year, nearly 10 years after Dr. Einarson's warnings, a new national wildlife refuge was established on Humboldt Bay. Because eelgrass is plentiful there, the black brant will have the food it needs, as well as security and protection, once all the land acquisition is completed. Another new refuge serving the black brant has been created in Washington state.

What else can be done to assure the survival of the black brant?

Dr. Harris urges more hunting controls and, as with the pelican, sanctuaries and extensive study of the bird's habits. He agrees with Dr. Einarson that "only constructive management, based on an enlightened attitude toward the balance of nature, can save this fascinating sea goose from extinction."

Belatedly, constructive management appears to be on the way.

# Melting glaciers may have been responsible for Noah's flood, American scientists say

By David F. Salisbury

Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Noah's flood and similar inundations found in the folk lore of many cultures could have been caused by the rapid melting of North American glaciers.

This possibility has been raised by the study of submarine fossils in the Gulf of Mexico. J. P. Kennett of the University of Rhode Island and Nicholas Shackleton of Cambridge University and, more recently, Prof. Cesare Emiliani and colleagues at the University of Miami have found indications that tremendous amounts of "melt water" rushed down the Mississippi Valley into the Gulf of Mexico sometime between 14,000 and 11,000 years ago.

Quadrillions of cubic feet of water probably poured into the world's oceans. Professor Emiliani estimates that would have been enough to raise sea level around the world by

20 to 30 feet. If such melting happened rapidly, it could have caused widespread global flooding.

In the earlier work, Drs. Kennett and Shackleton set the date of this melt-water flood about 12,000 B.C. This was at the end of the last ice age when the glaciers were retreating to the Great Lakes region.

The Miami scientists calculate a later date, 9500 B.C., for what appears to be the same event.

This was at the beginning of the Middle Stone Age. Bison hunting had begun on the North American Great Plains. Pottery was being made in Japan. Jericho, the oldest known city, had not yet been settled.

The analysis done by both groups involves the ratio of two types of oxygen—oxygen 16 and 18—found in fossil shells. Variations of this oxygen ratio in the shells are thought to chronicle times when large amounts of glacial melt water diluted the seas.

Dr. Emiliani says that, from his evidence, it is impossible to tell whether this melting took days, months, or years. Nevertheless, he feels that it "could be an explanation for the deluge stories."

He notes that around 9500 B.C. the glaciers again advanced into Minnesota for a short time and again retreated. So he argues that a large tongue of ice surged rapidly southward, then melted back, and the runoff raised world sea level.

However, Drs. Kennett and Shackleton think the consequences of that event merge with the slower process of general glacial retreat. This would be too slow for sudden, dramatic flooding. An expert on this ice age period, Edward Evenson of the University of Western Ontario, has an added reservation. He thinks that even the specific melt-back after the 9500 B.C. re-advance probably took 800 to 1,000 years.

He finds that mercury has been rising since 1960, probably due to increased industrial use in the last 25 years.

# science

## Einstein has the last word

By Robert C. Cowen

Like a school boy stumped by homework, the great mathematician Albert Einstein once used a fudge factor to make his cosmic calculations come out "right." Experts long ago discarded it. Now a new look at the latest data suggests that Einstein's mathematical "cheating" may have value after all.

The issue has to do with how cosmologists envision the universe—whether it is finite or infinite; collapsing, expanding, or standing still. Contrary to the restrained, slowing expansion that astronomers think they have measured for decades, the universe may be running away from itself. James E. Gunn and Beatrice M. Tinsley say that an analysis they made at the University of California and California Institute of Technology indicates the expansion of the universe may actually be accelerating.

Conventional relativity theory can handle a universe expanding (or contracting) under the general influence of gravitational attraction. The universe is thought to be expanding outward from the explosion of a primordial mass. Gravity is thought to be gradually slowing down the rate of that expansion.

However, conventional theory couldn't account for a situation in which the universe expands at an ever-faster rate, as Drs. Gunn and Tinsley now suspect in reviewing a variety of astronomical measurements. If their analysis holds up, cosmologists may need a version of Einstein's fudge factor to explain it.

Using his then adolescent relativity theory, Einstein developed a model of the cosmos over half a century ago which predicted the universe should either collapse or expand, but couldn't stand still. Dissatisfied, Einstein arbitrarily threw an extra term into his equations, including a "cosmological constant," which, in theory, turned the attraction of gravity into repulsion at long distances. Two galaxies, separated by more than this distance, would repel, rather than attract, each other.

With this twist, the theory predicted the universe would be static, poised between forces of attraction and repulsion. This satisfied Einstein's sense of how things ought to be. But when astronomers found the universe seemed to be expanding, cosmologists dropped the term as an embarrassing mathematical fiddle.

As Drs. Gunn and Tinsley explain in the journal Nature, "Most relativists find it [Einstein's fudge factor] repulsive in principle rather than by observation"—a colorful pun for a serious scientific paper. Now the observations may speak for themselves. If the expansion of the universe is indeed accelerating, gravitational repulsion may be the cause.

"The data do not demand this conclusion," the two researchers say, "... but the suggestion is strong enough ... to investigate."

## A history of pollution

Tree rings have long been used to tell the climate in times past, but now Dr. K. D. S. Pillay of Pennsylvania State University has worked out a method to use them to trace past pollution as well.

By taking sawdust samples from successive tree rings and analyzing them, Dr. Pillay claims to measure minute amounts of 30 different elements, including mercury, zinc, silver, and iron. In this way he has traced the history of these metals in slices taken from trees on the Penn State campus.

He finds that mercury has been rising since 1960, probably due to increased industrial use in the last 25 years.



# home

## Moving: old furniture adapts to a new house

By Marilyn Hoffman  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

"This is the story of a family that never throws anything away," began Liane and Eva Zimble, a mother-daughter interior design team in Los Angeles who love helping young families make-do, makeover, and recycle good existing furnishings.

We were on familiar territory. People can't really afford to throw too much away, even if they like the idea. Inflation has drastically altered most decorating budgets. So the Los Angeles family we describe here is typical of many who must gently add to, interchange, relocate, and re-use their possessions — and evolve their homes over a series of moves and a number of years.

The Zimbles enjoy the challenge of assembling new homes for people out of things they already own. And like many other interior designers they charge a fee for their ideas, know-how, and services — not for items purchased.

Their continuing adventure with the couple whose home is shown here began 20 years and three houses ago, when they had two small children and lived in an inexpensive tract house. They wanted help, they pleaded, furnishing their living room, for which they had nothing but a baby grand piano and a heap of books. Being book-loving musical people, the piano and the growing library have been important decorative elements of each of their three successive living rooms.

In addition, Mrs. Zimble says, "two decades ago we helped them select some good commercial pieces which we felt had sufficient quality to wear well and last a long time." These included an angled sofa, a high-back upholstered chair and ottoman, two small lounge chairs, and a modern 42-inch round coffee table with a marble top.

A few years later the family, now with three children, more books, and still the treasured baby grand, moved to a rambling modern bungalow with five bedrooms. The Zimbles were invited back to give more assistance.

"With this move," explains Mrs. Zimble, "we slipcovered the large sofa with a black-on-white, hand-block print, and used the same fabric for side draperies at the windows. The round coffee table was replaced by two new 24-inch square 'chow' tables which could be pushed together or used separately. The marble top was removed from the old coffee table and fitted on to a higher pedestal to become a small family breakfast table. And the high-back chair with ottoman was re-



Room design by Liane and Eva Zimble

Owner's favorite sofa, piano, books installed in new living room

upholstered for the new family where it could join a new Zimble designed free-form wrought-iron table with heavy glass top.

A new refectory dining table was purchased, which opens to seat 18, plus six dining chairs and two host chairs (all upholstered in a red print velvet) which could double in the living room as pull-up chairs.

Last summer, with only one teen-age daughter left at home, the family moved again to a smaller Cape Cod style bungalow with a large living room and formal dining room.

Once more the Zimble team was called in to reshuffle belongings into a unified whole. The budget was tight. Little could be purchased.

A new role was decided upon for the dining room: It would henceforth be the library-

dining room, with a red-lacquered game table in the bay window surrounded by four of the old red-velvet upholstered dining chairs.

Today the refectory dining table, except for special dinners, serves as a library table for books and study. Because the table is no longer in the center of the room, the crystal chandelier was relocated in the living room.

An existing recess was lined with the same red fabric that went into the new window draperies, and fitted with beige formica shelves to serve as a sideboard.

The same 20-year-old angled sofa, still with its black and white slipcover, now forms the partition between the conversation section and the piano and bookcase end of the living room. The high-back chair and ottoman have

come back to the living room, as well as the wrought-iron table designed for the former family room. A former bedroom ottoman has been requisitioned to sit in the bay window of the new living room.

But what to do about an amateurishly planned room that had been tacked on a few steps from the kitchen? With the Zimble touch, this stepchild space became a cheerful (yellow and brown and red) and comfortable workroom-lunai to replace the family room in the former home.

Chests from a former child's room were painted charcoal-brown, and a white formica countertop added. Yellow Levelor window blinds now camouflage the odd shapes of the windows and relate to the yellow saddle draperies at the patio sliding windows. Teakwood side chairs with vinyl seats are from a former playroom, and the sofa, chairs, and small tables helped furnish the former family room. A char-brown Flokat area rug covers discolored vinyl tiles in the middle of the room. Presto, the new house is complete; every item has been reused efficiently and effectively, and the results are pleasing.

Liane and Eva Zimble, both members of the American Institute of Interior Designers, give these words of advice to young homemakers:

- Buy the very best quality upholstered pieces and bedding you can afford.
- Upholstered furniture with innerspring and hair construction wears better than synthetic fillers, especially the cheaper qualities of polyurethane which tend to get hard and disintegrate after a few years.

- The most versatile sofa seating arrangement is a large sofa in two sections which moves easily and which can be arranged in different ways.

- A bedroom should contain multi-purpose furniture which can move into other areas of the house later. Use two small chests of drawers next to beds, instead of traditional night stands.

- Never, ever, start shopping for individual pieces of furniture until you have an overall and definite floor plan. It should be made and furniture measurements on it.

- Coordinate interior paint and wallpaper. This means no single room will be at odds with the rest of the house.

## U.S. students learn how to fight crime

By Clayton Jones  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

College students can now learn firsthand how to combat crime — right on their own campuses.

Although not yet on the curriculum, crime fighting now is standard on most U.S. college campuses.

A Monitor survey finds that tomorrow's citizens, unlike college students of an earlier era, are learning the latest in crime prevention, such as bolted-down stereos, burglar alarms, crime insurance, and self-defense classes.

Their teachers are a new type of law-enforcement officers — campus police — who have quickly risen from night watchmen to professional cops since a crime wave hit U.S. colleges and universities in the early 1970s.

And the move toward professionalism is just in time. National crime rose 18 percent last year, partly because many citizens do not know how to prevent crime, say law-enforcement officials.

Some campuses are magnets to outsiders who steal calculators, wallets, stereos, and bicycles. At California State University, Long Beach, for example, crime jumped 62 percent this fall. "We look like hors d'oeuvres on a tray to the criminal element, especially under today's economic conditions," explains Jack Brick, director of public safety.

But the university has not had a reported rape since 1970 when a new escort service began for women. Bike thefts plummeted when students were encouraged to buy \$30 locks. The campus is "mined" with alarms. Plainclothes police masquerade as students. And personal-defense classes are popular, says Mr. Brick.

Students are adjusting their life-styles to deal with new realities. They are more cautious, walk in groups and avoid certain paths. School newspapers report weekly crime incidents.

Many states recently have given campus police full-fledged police powers to carry guns, take suspects to court, and keep records.

"More campuses are treating themselves as a city," says James McGovern, executive secretary of the International Association of College and University Security Directors.

Colleges are training students to be more security-conscious: At the nation's largest university, Ohio



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Stringing them along — nursery school children out for a walk in Poland stay in line

State, Columbus, incoming students are given packets on crime prevention. They are warned of "crimes of opportunity" and told to leave as many valuables as they can at home. When dormitory doors are left unlocked, police leave a card saying, "You could have been ripped off."

And theft has decreased for those Ohio State students who engrave valuables and register their bicycles.

A new system of team policing at Ohio State places campus cops full time on geographic beats responsible for all aspects of safety. And as at most colleges these days, the new campus police are mainly college educated.

Positive crime prevention is bringing other trends to campus security:

- Student marshals are hired to act as eyes and ears for campus police. At the University of Louisville, a "cardinal patrol" of 15 students perches atop roofs, scanning parking lots with binoculars for car thieves. A marshal program at Rutgers University pays students \$2 an hour to lock doors, turn out lights and resolve minor scuffles. Many of today's campus police began as student marshals, says Louisville's Daniel P. Keller.

- At least three institutions of higher learning have put their police on horseback. The new mounted officers act as effective crime deterrents on campuses. "Purse snatchers don't like to see a 900-pound horse come after them," says Rutgers Policeman Robert F. Ochs.

- Many campus police now are consulted before new buildings are constructed. At the University of Louisville, for instance, police recently convinced architects to build in television surveillance equipment and install glass exteriors on elevators and stairways for greater safety.

- Crime prevention programs for women have become standard. To cut the number of rapes, special campus vehicles escort women on call, such as the "Women's Wheels" service at University of Illinois, Champaign. Rape crisis centers are popping up, as well as college courses on personal defense.

"We get students to think about crime long before it happens," says Jerrold Witall, Princeton security director.

## Check the wind direction before you buy a house

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

About to buy a home in the suburbs? Better check which way the wind usually blows.

If your prospective home is downwind of the nearest big city you likely will get a third more rain; twice as much hail; more pollution; more cloudy days; and more odors than city dwellers or upwind suburban families.

And if you live in the city and want to do something more about the weather than just talking about it, plant a bush — or some grass, or a tree. Vegetation in a city cools hot summer months in contrast to the endless blocks of concrete and brick, which act like a "sponge," soaking up heat in the day, releasing it slowly at night.

These are some of the findings emerging from a nearly completed five-year study by a group of U.S. scientists on how the presence of cities changes the weather.

The study focuses on St. Louis, but participants say it applies to most of the world's cities.

The study, called the Metropolitan Meteorological Experiment (Metromex), was funded in part by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the State of Illinois.

Warm air rising from cities carries with it microscopic particles from coal-burning factories, auto exhaust, home-heating fuels, and other pollution sources. Raindrops form around the particles, making clouds that tend to release their moisture downwind of the city, the study found.

Most of the effects of extra rain, hail, and pollution were noticed within about 25 miles downwind (east) of St. Louis, but on a few days pollution from the city was found throughout Illinois, Indiana, and even parts of Ohio — as much as 350 miles away.

Since the atmosphere in the United States moves most often from west to east, pollution generally increases from western cities eastward, says Currie Downie, NSF program manager for weather modification and a coordinator of the study. A "fair amount of cleansing" takes place, however, as air passes over the Rocky Mountains, he adds.

This dumping effect shows "this world is a pretty interdependent affair," says Roscoe Braham Jr., professor of meteorology at the University of Chicago and one of the study participants.

For example, crop production within 25 miles east of St. Louis was slightly more than normal for the rest of the area due perhaps to extra rain, the study showed. But, cautions Dr. Braham, crop yields farther away may be less than usual because they get more "acid

rain" — rain with higher-than-normal degrees of sulphuric acid, which traces largely to city pollution.

Some studies have shown that clouds formed over Chicago, St. Louis, or Detroit, for example, can dump rain three to four times more acidic than normal on places as far away as New England, says Mr. Downie. One study shows rain "fallout" from Britain and Germany has made some forest soils in Sweden so acidic "trees are not growing like they used to," he adds.

But extensive sampling within 30 miles of St. Louis showed no significant damage to crops from "acid rains," says Stanley Changnon, a geography professor who worked on the study for the Illinois State Water Survey. "At this stage it's not clear that urban-altered rainfall is all bad."

Meanwhile, he suggests, new suburbs might be located best upwind of cities and agricultural areas in the downwind areas that receive more rainfall.

And because cities create more fog and clouds, new airports and highways would be built most logically "upwind" to get maximum visibility, says Richard Dirks of NSF.

And more parks, even rooftop gardens, will make city weather more enjoyable in the summer, and may help convince some families not to move to the suburbs, says August Auer of the University of Wyoming, another study participant.

## 14th-century advice to teachers stands the test of time

By Richard Armour  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Claremont, California

One of the most-quoted lines about a teacher or a student-teacher is in the Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales*. Writing of the Clerk of Oxenford, an advanced student of philosophy who as yet had no regular job but apparently taught on the side,

Chaucer gave us the famous line:

And gladly wolde he lerne,  
And gladly teche.

More than five hundred years after Chaucer wrote this description of a young scholar, Bill Perry, a beloved professor at Harvard, wrote a book he aptly titled *And Gladly Teach*. The "gladly learn" part he left out, either thinking it would

make the title too long or assuming his readers would supply it. But "gladly learn" is much in evidence in his book.

"And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche" is still a succinct description of a good teacher. Of course the "he" might be amplified to "he or she."

Chaucer's Oxford scholar, perhaps a graduate student, had a hard time of it financially. His horse was as lean as a rake and he himself was thin. He had a hollow, sober look. His coat was threadbare. Apparently he had no scholarship or regular income but was dependent on gifts from his friends, whom he repaid by praying for their souls.

What little money he managed to get, he spent not for fancy clothes or fiddles or the like, but for books, notably the works of Aristotle. And he was sparing with words as with money, being known

for using not one word more than was necessary, and speaking not only briefly but with good form, reverence, dignity, and emphasis on moral virtue.

The young Oxford scholar may sound over-serious and pedantic, but that may be because he was steeped in the lofty thoughts of Aristotle and the Greek and Roman philosophers. Or, as some critics think, he was preparing not for a secular teaching position but for a monastic career. In any event, he saw clearly the two sides of the coin: learning and teaching. A good teacher must also be a good and an unceasing learner. By the way, Chaucer says nothing about the necessity of publication; the publish-or-perish syndrome apparently not having become established in the 14th century.

I have noted that Chaucer's Oxford scholar was willing to sacrifice some of the luxuries of life in order to buy books. There is no evidence that he asked for an annual cost-of-living increase or went on strike if his demands were not met. He relied on generous friends, indeed friends who instead of requiring repayment, with interest, were satisfied with a prayer.

Times have changed since Chaucer's day. But the basic ingredients of the good teacher remain the same: love of teaching — but also love of learning. And love of learning involves love of books, not necessarily just the works of Aristotle, if the teacher's subject is not philosophy, but the works of the great thinkers, writers, and doers in the field, whether Erasmus or Descartes or Shakespeare or Darwin or Melville or Aquinas or Luther or Galileo or Linnaeus or Leonardo or, for the interdepartmental humanist, all of these and more.

But the key word in Chaucer's line, a word he uses twice, is "gladly." I take this to mean learning and teaching with joy, with enthusiasm, with unfailing zest — even on Friday. The good teacher never tires of learning, never tires of teaching. The good teacher does not become bored and does not tell students about something exciting that has just been discovered or uncovered or recovered.

Gladly is willingly, happily, pleasurably (both giving and getting pleasure), cheerfully, even at times the right times — humorously.

Teachers, you might well take a few minutes now, and then and re-read Chaucer's description of the Clerk of Oxenford. It is only 24 lines. Or print in large letters on a piece of cardstock, propped up on your desk: GLADLY LEARN, GLADLY TEACH.

# education



## sports

## Women's team displays China's basketball skills

By Larry Eldridge  
Sports editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

"Ping pong diplomacy" paved the way, and now China is turning to the basketball court for friendly competition with other countries. America's street game has been getting more and more popular in the People's Republic in recent years, and the Chinese in turn have been growing increasingly adept at it. This latter fact was amply demonstrated by the women's team which recently completed a two-week U.S. tour.

Although forced to give away considerable height, the speedy, well-drilled Chinese women made up for it via accurate passing and close-knit teamwork. These skills weren't quite enough to overcome the size and talent of the U.S. national team or of Delta State University's defending college champions, but the Chinese team won all the rest of its games, beating Cal State-Fullerton, Queen's College, and Federal City College, to wind up with a 3-2 record.

The 13 players plus assorted coaches and officials also found time during the coast-to-coast tour for sightseeing, tasting American food (they preferred Chinese), and generally enjoying their first visit to the United States.

"We went to Niagara Falls, we had a ride on a Mississippi river boat, and we visited a farm in Arkansas," said their leader, Mrs. Li Shih-hua. "Then in New York we saw the Empire State Building and the United Nations Building, and had an enjoyable night at the ballet."

Some surprisingly good crowds turned out to see the team play, including 7,029 in New York and around 4,000 in both Memphis and Los Angeles — in both cases the largest crowds which had ever seen women's basketball in those cities. The crowds for the most part were friendly and international in nature, cheering for both sides and making the Chinese team feel welcome.

None of the players spoke English, but Mrs. Li said the hospitality of their hosts went a

long way toward overcoming the language barrier.

"We will take back with us this memory of the deep friendship of the American people," she added.

Basketball has been part of China's sports program for a quarter of a century now, and Mrs. Li says it ranks right up there with table tennis, swimming, and soccer as one of the country's most popular athletic activities. Annual national tournaments for both men and women date back to 1951, but only in the last few years have the Chinese begun making a push to upgrade their playing standards to the international level. In that short span they've achieved remarkable success — especially with the women's team.

Two years ago the Chinese national team defeated a touring U.S. group four games to two in Peking. In the most recent Asian Games the Chinese women won the bronze medal. And on the current tour they showed they were competitive against the very best American teams — losing only 73-70 to Delta State and actually leading the U.S. National team at halftime before the Americans regrouped and dominated the second half for a 94-82 victory.

"Exchanges with other countries have done much to help us develop," said Hala Kun, the male coach of the squad. "We have had exchanges with Romania, Italy, Cuba, and Yugoslavia. Also, the U.S. men's and women's teams which came to China in 1973 both had a great influence on us."

The coach said one of the chief benefits of these exchanges was learning the fast break — a tactic which helped his team in several of its strong recent showings.

"Before the exchanges we knew very little about this tactic," he said. "But we have practiced it hard and developed our speed."

The standard Chinese athletic slogan — "friendship first, competition second" — was foremost in the comments of all those interviewed. But while insisting that the primary reason for the trip was to make friends, the



China's Sun Wei-kuo passes to teammate during final game victory

AP photo

various officials added that they also hoped to learn a few things. For despite their progress to date, the Chinese are under no illusions that they have yet achieved parity.

The players were selected from a group of nearly 400 who tried out. They ranged in age from 20 to 28 and included six students, two teachers, two office workers, one shop attendant, one commune member, and one worker. The tallest was six feet, which did present problems — especially against some of the bigger teams they faced.

A good example occurred in their game against the U.S. national team. The Chinese, displaying great teamwork and uncanny outside shooting, built a 42-34 halftime lead while the disorganized American squad showed the effects of not having played together since winning the gold medal in the Pan Am Games last October. Eventually, however, the superior rebounding of the Americans began to tell as they got too many second and third chances while the Chinese almost always had just one shot.

In keeping with their traditions, the Chinese are reluctant to single out any individual performers, telling interviewers that each

member of the team has her own valuable skills. Observers noted some standouts, however, such as Shan Jui-jung, the top scorer in the first two games and the one who sparked the victory over Queen's College in New York's Madison Square Garden. Sun Wei-kuo, the six-footer, played what was possibly the game of her life against the U.S. national team, when despite giving away several inches in height she scored 12 points in the first half and played well under the boards until the exertion took its toll in the second half. And Lo Hsueh-lien impressed as the playmaker as well as a solid scorer.

Spokesmen for the group are also guarded when the subject of the Olympics comes up — prefacing every comment with the party line that nothing can be considered unless Taiwan is expelled. They indicate that in such an eventuality, however, they would welcome the chance to compete.

As to how they might fare, Mrs. Li noted that "it is very hard to say where we haven't competed up until now." In any event, she added, "our main goals are to build up health and promote physical culture and friendly visits to other countries."

## London's best

## Critic's choice for 1975

By Gerald Priestland  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of the economic gale battering at its doors, London remains the finest refuge in the world for any art-lover. It may be argued that Paris and New York mount better exhibitions; and we had better leave contemporary architecture out of the discussion, or Britain will have to retire badly hurt. But taking all the arts together, there is still no place like London for a cultural feast.

Having said this, I have to admit that very few of my Happiest Experiences of 1975 have been either strictly British or strictly 1975. At least one cannot accuse London of being either insular or trendy any more. Where else can one hear satisfying performances of Olivier Messiaen's *Truandalla*, Monteverdi's *Vespers* and two different cycles of Wagner's *Ring* (one in English that is actually better than Wagner's contorted German), within a few weeks of each other? Where else are there so many small specialist ensembles, in addition to four full-scale orchestras? There are not many countries, let alone cities, that can muster the twelve top-rank trumpeters needed for Janacek's *Sinfonietta*.

To my mind, the musical award for the year must be divided between Reginald Goodall for his monumental conducting of *The Ring* (at a pace slow enough for all the wind instruments to phrase properly) and Andre Previn for his *Messiaen*. There was a time when this composer was considered a kind of freaky joke — still using the symphony orchestra, a romantic and, worse, a Christian! But now, after years of modernist aridity and frigidity, audiences are coming to appreciate Messiaen's warmth and "juiciness." London's windplayers deserve much praise for this: I think especially of Alan Civil's horn playing in the premiere of *Des Canyons aux Etoiles*.

I must cheat with my theater award by presenting it to a piece which first made its mark in 1974. Tom Stoppard's *"Travesties"* remains unsurpassed (though nuzzled by the revival of his *"Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead"*). Here is a play for the unashamedly elite: the literate and educated — for there are plays within plays in the style of other plays, and the curtain falls on every act leaving one intellectually dazzled. And in no small degree this is due also to the double realization of the young and old Henry Carr by actor John Wood. At last a piece in which neither author nor actor holds back an ounce of talent. In the face of such unapproachable as *"No Sex Please, We're British"* and *"Oh Calcutta!"* one should go down on one's knees in gratitude.

I won't dwell too long in the world of painting. It is a miracle, what with the cost of living, the cost of materials and the commissions the galleries take, that any British artists are alive at all — let alone producing

lively work. Stripes and abstract expressionism are old hat; photorealism is trying not very convincingly to get off the ground; there are numerous heaps of earth, arrangements of plastic toy cars and wooden chairs to be inspected. Some of the most promising work is being done with photography and with print techniques.

But my award (posthumous) must go to the Paul Nash Exhibition at the Tate Gallery. If only this painter of flight and planetary relationships had lived to see Man on the Moon!

In literature, I cannot quarrel with the award of the £5,000 Booker Prize to Ruth Praver Jhabwala for *"Heat and Dust"*. Published in London but written in New Delhi, it throbs with the punishment of the North Indian summer and achieves the miracle of being equally convincing to those who know India and those who do not. The secret lies in the simplicity and economy of its language. There is enough detail to recall old memories, but not so much as to bewilder those who have none. Then there is the masterful handling of two stories and two heroines, related but 50 years apart, and the ever delicate insights into feminine character and Indian society. But there is enough similarity between this book and the author's first, *"To Whom She Will"* (written some 20 years ago) to suggest that it is time for Mrs. Jhabwala to move on, perhaps to another country.

My final award among London's 1975 showings is for film. I pin it firmly to the breast of the German director Werner Herzog for *"The Enigma of Kaspar Hauser"*, the haunting tale of an unwanted boy brought up in a cellar without human contact, dumped in the main square of a small German town (period 1830), adopted half in love and half in curiosity, and finally and mysteriously assassinated. The actual foundations are not unique. A similar lad was brought to England from Germany by the Hanoverians, and now lies buried outside the church door in Northchurch near Berkhamsted.

What is so deeply satisfying about *"Kaspar Hauser"* is that it contains both message and style. Its message is about the refusal of sophisticated society to accept direct experience — its insistence on hypocritical complexities. The style is the marvellous opposite of American: slow, long-held shots, natural unforced composition. Above all, gentleness. Even the two horrifying assaults upon the bewildered lad are shown economically and without unnecessary detailed violence. Remarkable to relate in London today, here is a major film that has not had to be certified totally unsuitable for children.

Not, I hasten to add, that it or any other of my choices are intended for the diversion of the kiddies. Just for once, buy them an ice lolly and remind them that art is for adults, by adults — though sometimes in spite of adults.

## Silhouettes

*Silhouettes: A Living Art*, by Peggy Hickman.  
New York: St. Martin's Press. \$8.95. London: David & Charles. £4.

This is a book full of shadows, which loom up in the Paleolithic drawings in the caves of Lascaux (15,000 B.C.), dance over Grecian urns, spread somberly over the silhouette portraits of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and finally cast themselves over onto the 20th century.

Although quite by necessity a study in black and white, the book is by no means without its glimmers of color and light. Little splinters of humor refract through the book, as when we view, in stark profile, the rotund dignity of a top-hatted statesman, or the elegant feather-duster headdress atop the harpsichord-playing wife of Prince William V of Orange. And there are some delightful extracts from the animated silhouette films of Lotte Reiniger.

Mrs. Hickman offers us a variety of silhouettes, peeks at the world and its human-



Riding scene by H. L. Oakley

ness, shadows caught on a window shade at night.

— Nancy Gall Reed

## C.P. Snow on Trollope

*Trollope: His Life and Art*, by C. P. Snow.  
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$14.95.  
London: Macmillan. £8.95.

By Robert Nye

Scribner's hopes to spark a Trollope revival with this biography by British novelist C. P. Snow — and they may just do that.

The book itself is well-written and capably researched, and Lord Snow's passion for his predecessor — he judges Trollope to be "the finest psychologist of the 19th century" — shines through the text and makes it all very entertaining and persuasive. There are 16 color plates and 100 black-and-white photographs as a bonus, ranging from portraits of Trollope and his family to paintings of Victorian scenes by contemporary artists.

Since the book is appearing at a moment when there are plans to air a TV series based on Trollope's Palliser novels, it could catch on, and there could be something of a Trollope revival.

It would not be unwelcome to this reviewer. The fact is that Trollope's reputation slumped after his death in 1882, and has never properly recovered. His contemporaries considered him a hack when they compared him with Dickens and Thackeray. Trollope himself was partly to blame for this — in his autobiography he insisted that he wrote just for money. He also wrote and published too much — 47 novels, many of them desperately inferior to his best.

Yet the finest Trollope is almost as fine as Lord Snow declares him to be. He was a notable influence on Tolstoy, for instance, and no mere hack would ever have influenced Tolstoy. This book makes the critical case for reappraisal with penetrating intelligence. Its author is qualified in one unique way, having been himself a civil servant, just as Trollope was.

The miserable conditions under which he went to school, owing to the poverty of his family; his entry into the General Post Office as a clerk in 1834; his steadily increasing fame and fortune as a novelist — all the various factors of Trollope's life are well brought out.

And Lord Snow quite rightly does not underplay the man's industry. His post office work was arduous, and he insisted on going hunting twice a week, yet he still found the time to write all that fiction, merely by the mechanical regularity of his working methods. These again have served to bring Trollope into some disrepute. But they are not so very different from those of Balzac, and Lord Snow is right to emphasize and champion his subject's sheer professionalism.

All in all, this is an attractive and absorbing study of a fine novelist, and I hope it succeeds in its declared aim of winning new readers for the best of Trollope's books.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

## John Wain's parable

*Feng, a Poem*, by John Wain. New York: Viking. \$7.95. London: Macmillan. £2.25.

By Victor Howes

"I have blundered into a world where the only reality is power." So complains Feng, medieval Danish king, in a letter addressed to the future. That is, to us.

Blunderer Feng, better known to that future as Claudius — Hamlet's stepfather, Claudius — is a prisoner of power. And as British novelist, critic, and poet John Wain sees it, Feng lost his freedom in the very act that gave him his power — the murder of his brother and the seizure of his throne.

Wain's 56-page mini-epic, named *"Feng"* after the king in Wain's and Shakespeare's common source, is a spin-off. Like Tom Stoppard's *"Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead"*, it singles out a lesser figure than Hamlet to re-focus the tragedy that shook Elsinore.

As told in the first person by Feng, he must have been mad to seize the throne. True, he hated his brother, Horwendil, alias Hamlet Sr., but then he hated practically everybody else, including Horwendil's wife Geruth (Gertrude). What Feng really liked was to slip off alone to the forest edge, there to feed apples to the phy forest deer.

Why then kill the king and marry with his queen? In Wain's view, it was an act of gratitude, an absurd act, done simply because it was there to do. And now, too late, Feng finds himself King of Denmark, a Denmark run for

power-mad warriors who accept their king only on the premise that he lead them into war. Feng finds war futile.

Poor Feng. Even as he comes to see the folly of this act, he begins to grow. As he begins to grow, he begins to feel closer to others. Especially close to mad Hamlet's dark-haired girl — never named, but presumably the girl Shakespeare called Ophelia. At last, winning Ophelia briefly away from Hamlet, Feng knows joy for the first time, and almost as suddenly, Hamlet's revenge.

"Feng" is a fable — a parable about power, written for an age in which, as Wain puts it, "raving madmen have had control of great and powerful nations." Though he is no Shakespeare, John Wain, Oxford Professor of Poetry, brings new ironies to a twice-told tale. Feng in power finds his life a prison:

It is a cage  
with red-hot bars of pleasure, and fetters  
of power;  
and silken cushions to drown my cries for  
rescue.

More ironically still, it seems likely that that the only courtier in Denmark who might have understood the melancholy Feng and his existential dilemma was his trapped-by-existence nephew, stepson and enemy, the melancholy Hamlet.

Victor Howes is a poet, essayist, and novelist who teaches English at North Eastern University.

## tips on golf

## Think of swing motion

By Jack Woods

Many would-be golfers are misled by the film strips of the best professionals.

They think, "If only I could get into this position or that position — on the way down or at impact or in the follow through — I'd be all right."

But there are in fact only three positions in golf (or two-and-a-half to be more accurate).

1. There is the address position.
2. There is the momentary position "at the top," just before one swings down.
3. There is the finish.

Only the first and the third are strictly

speaking "positions." The second is, as I have written, a momentary thing (although a pause at the top will usually be found to be helpful).

All the rest of the swing is motion. There are no "positions" in it.

Therefore it is usually best to think of the swing in terms of motion and nothing but motion.

Concentrate on a motion that will take you from the address position back to the top and then through where the ball is to a good finish. This way you are likely to improve far more rapidly than if you try to copy the positions shown in the filmstrips of the stars.

## Canadian police curb violence in professional ice hockey

Ottawa  
Policemen assigned to attend professional hockey games in Ontario these days are watching more than the bleachers for signs of trouble.

They are under orders to keep a close eye on the hockey players and to lay criminal charges whenever they think the action is getting too rough.

The crack-down on hockey violence only began in late October, so it is too early to assess its success or failure.

Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurtry, the man behind the law-enforcement order, says he is disturbed that millions of television hockey fans regularly watch assaults and other crimes on the ice that the law will not tolerate elsewhere.

"We fully intend to prosecute where there is clear breach of the criminal code," he said, promising to extend the police surveillance to other pro sports if necessary.

Federal Justice Minister Ronald Basford quickly commended Ontario's action to attorneys-general in the other nine provinces. He called it "a good idea."

The plan is not popular with professional hockey men like John F. Bassett, president of the Toronto Toros of the WHA.

Mr. Bassett asserted that Mr. McMurtry's personal record as a hockey player was far from nonviolent and that now that he has the golden robes of office, he has become the messiah for his little brother's cause.

Mr. McMurtry's brother, William, conducted a major inquiry for the Ontario government last year into violence in pro hockey. The report was highly critical of the game.

"Hockey is everybody's whipping boy," says lawyer Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL players association. "If the government of Ontario feels it can persuade the government of Canada to change the rules so that we get the

Russian style of play, then we may have fewer assaults but more spearing, which is worse," he told one reporter.

Not all hockey men agree. One of hockey's superstars, Bobby Hull of the WHA, announced he would quit the game until it was stripped of its violence. The "retirement" lasted only a couple of days, but it generated nationwide publicity.

An editorial in the Toronto Globe & Mail saluted Ontario's attempt to curb the rough stuff. "Could we really have gone on permitting professional hockey establishments to hang a sign over their portals: 'The law stops here'?" it asked.

"Could we have lived comfortably for much longer with that unwritten but obviously effective subsection of the criminal code, giving special dispensation to those who commit assault while wearing skates, during a hockey game in an arena?"

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# French/German

## Le dilemme angolais

On dirait que le domaine de la politique étrangère, aux Etats-Unis, subit des pressions contradictoires. Il y a, d'une part, la crainte grandissante que l'Union soviétique ne soit en train d'étendre son influence et que les Etats-Unis ne se trouvent politiquement et militairement sur la défensive. D'autre part, le Congrès semble clairement peu disposé, après l'expérience amère du Vietnam, à se laisser entraîner dans d'autres aventures hors de son territoire.

Au cœur même de cette dichotomie, il y a l'Angola. Le président Ford s'est employé discrètement à forcer les Russes à diminuer leur intervention, sous forme de fournitures d'armes, à l'ex-colonie africaine, intervention qui, transitant par le Zaïre, atteindrait jusqu'à \$60 millions. Entre-temps, certains membres du Congrès s'attaquent à toute opération cachée de la CIA en Angola sous prétexte qu'elle attirerait les Etats-Unis dans un autre conflit impossible. Même au sein du Département d'Etat des différends ont fait surface quant à la meilleure façon de traiter ce problème épineux et opiniâtre.

Le dilemme consiste dans le fait qu'il n'existe pas de solution de facilité. Il est clair que les Etats-Unis ne peuvent pas installer des troupes en Angola.

Ils ne désirent pas non plus être vus en train de « se battre » du même côté que les Africains du Sud, qui s'efforcent de contenir la faction soutenue par les Soviétiques. Et pourtant Washington ne peut pas simplement se laver les mains de toute l'affaire.

Evidemment ce que les Russes vont y gagner, même si le groupe pro-soviétique a gain de cause, demeure hypothétique. Sans doute comptent-ils obtenir une tête de pont sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique — tout comme ils l'ont fait sur la côte orientale de la Somalie. Il va sans dire qu'ils aimeraient influencer le développement politique de l'Angola dans une direction marxiste, bien que la question se pose de savoir quel succès ils auraient étant donné les animosités tribales primitives.

Il y a aussi ceux qui disent que le MPLA, la faction pro-russe, malgré les critiques dont il est l'objet, est en fin de compte le seul groupe assez compétent pour diriger le pays.

Il est cependant tout à fait évident que la pénétration soviétique en Afrique augmente et qu'une « victoire » en Angola étendrait considérablement la sphère d'influence de Moscou et menacerait la liberté des mers que l'Ouest détient dans l'Atlantique Sud. La situa-

tion devient de plus en plus menaçante quand on constate que les Russes ont déversé en Angola quelque 150 000 tonnes d'équipement militaire et qu'ils soutiennent au moins 3 000 guérilleros cubains.

Face à cette menace, l'aide américaine contrebalançant les façons anti-soviétiques s'explique. Elle devrait peut-être même être à présent reconnue publiquement et rendue légitime. Cette aide aurait pour but relativement modeste d'amener les Russes à limiter leur propre engagement et à empêcher que le conflit gagnant d'autres frontières ne déséquilibre toute cette région du continent.

Toutefois l'aide n'est rien autre qu'un moyen de faire pression. Il faut purger tout que les Etats-Unis déploient de vigoureux efforts diplomatiques sur deux fronts. D'abord pour tenter de faire comprendre aux Russes que n'importe quelle lutte Est-Ouest en vue de dominer en Angola ne fera qu'exacerber l'état déjà précaire de la détente. Ensuite pour amener les Etats africains eux-mêmes, grâce à l'Organisation pour l'unité africaine, à tenir la barre en l'occurrence, à user de toute leur influence pour former une coalition en Angola et à exiger la fin de toute intervention étrangère sur le continent africain.

Quoi qu'il en soit, tandis que Washington lutte avec ce problème, deux réalités se font jour en Angola.

Le fait, tout d'abord, que la politique de détente, que beaucoup d'Américains n'ont jamais comprise, n'a pas réussi à mettre fin à la rivalité active des deux superpuissances. Les Russes n'ont jamais abandonné les buts qu'ils se sont fixés en tant que grande puissance. Ils continueront autant qu'ils le peuvent à brander leur force, malgré la détente dont les éléments structurels évitent une confrontation totale et imposent une certaine retenue.

La seconde réalité est que le Vietnam n'a pas constitué l'ultime engagement de l'Amérique hors de ses frontières. En un monde où les régimes autoritaires sont plutôt la règle que l'exception et où l'on utilise la force à des fins politiques, les Etats-Unis continueront à se voir confrontés à des situations où il leur faudra décider de l'importance de la force à mettre en jeu pour y faire face. Pour le président, prendre ces décisions n'est pas chose facile. Mais il y parviendra avec la coopération d'un Congrès bien informé pleinement conscient des enjeux en présence.

## Angolanisches Dilemma

In außenpolitischen Fragen scheinen die Amerikaner geteilter Meinung zu sein. Einerseits sehen sie mit zunehmender Besorgnis, daß die Sowjetunion ihren Einfluß erweitert und daß die Vereinigten Staaten politisch und militärisch in die Defensive geraten. Andererseits herrscht im Kongreß nach den bitteren Erfahrungen in Vietnam eine eindeutige Abneigung gegen weitere Operationen im Ausland.

Das beste Beispiel für diese gegensätzlichen Auffassungen ist Angola. Präsident Ford hat in aller Stille versucht, die Russen zu zwingen, ihre Intervention in der ehemaligen afrikanischen Kolonie, und zwar durch Waffenlieferungen in Höhe von angeblich 50 Millionen Dollar über das benachbarte Zaïre, einzuschränken. Kongreßabgeordnete wenden sich indessen gegen jegliche geheime Aktionen des CIA in Angola, weil sie die USA in einen weiteren unendlichen Konflikt hineinziehen könnten. Selbst im Außenministerium sind Meinungsverschiedenheiten darüber, wie man dieses heikle, schwierige Problem am besten lösen könnte, zutage getreten.

Das Dilemma ist, daß es keine leichte Lösung gibt. Die Vereinigten Staaten können keinesfalls Truppen nach Angola entsenden. Außerdem möchten sie nicht auf derselben Seite „kämpfen“

wie die Südafrikaner, die der von der Sowjetunion gestützten Partei Einheit gebieten wollen. Und doch kann sich Washington nicht einfach aus der ganzen Sache heraushalten.

Es ist natürlich bei weitem nicht klar, was die Russen erreichen werden, selbst wenn die prosovietsche Partei den Sieg davontragen sollte. Wahrscheinlich rechnen sie mit einem Flutstützpunkt an der Westküste Afrikas — wie sie ihn bereits an der Ostküste in Somalia besitzen. Zweifellos möchten sie der politischen Entwicklung in Angola eine marxistische Richtung geben, wenn auch ungewiß ist, wieviel Erfolg sie angesichts der Feindseligkeiten zwischen den einzelnen Stämmen haben würden.

Dann sind da auch jene, die argumentieren, daß die MPLA, die prosovietsche Partei — wie sehr man sie auch kritisiert — die einzige Gruppe sei, die im Grunde in der Lage ist, das Land zu regieren.

Die Anzeichen häufen sich jedoch, daß der sowjetische Einfluß in Afrika zunimmt und daß ein „Sieg“ in Angola Moskaus Einflußsphäre beträchtlich erweitern und für den Westen eine Gefährdung der freien Schifffahrt im Südatlantik darstellen würde. Die Russen haben schätzungsweise 150.000 Tonnen militärischer Ausrüstungen

nach Angola eingeschleust, und sie unterstützen mindestens 3.000 kubanische Guerillas, die dort kämpfen. Dadurch wird die Lage immer unrunder.

Angesichts dieser Gefahr ist die amerikanische Hilfe für die antisozietschen Parteien, die einen Kräftegleichgewicht herbeiführen soll, verständlich. Vielleicht sollte sie jetzt sogar öffentlich zugegeben und sanktioniert werden. Eine solche Hilfe sollte dem begrenzten Zweck dienen, die Russen zu veranlassen, ihr eigenes Engagement zu verringern und dafür zu sorgen, daß die Kampfhandlungen nicht bis an die Grenzen der Nachbarländer getragen werden, wo sie das Gleichgewicht des ganzen Gebiets aus den Angeln heben könnten.

Hilfeleistungen sind aber nur ein Druckmittel. Die USA müssen vor allem an zwei Fronten energische diplomatische Schritte unternehmen. Erstens müssen sie mit den Russen zu einer Übereinkunft zu gelangen suchen, daß alle Ost-West-Machtkämpfe in Angola den ohnehin schon brüchigen Zustand der Entspannung nur noch verschlimmern. Zweitens müssen sie die afrikanischen Staaten selbst dazu bewegen, durch die Organisation für Afrikanische Einheit die Führung in dieser Angelegenheit zu übernehmen, sich hinter eine

## Angolan dilemma

There seem to be conflicting strains in the national mood in the field of foreign policy. On the one hand concern grows that the Soviet Union is expanding its influence and that the United States is politically and militarily on the defensive. On the other there is a clear reluctance in Congress to get involved in foreign ventures again after the bitter experience of Vietnam.

Angola is now at the heart of that dichotomy. President Ford has been quietly trying to force the Russians to scale down their intervention in the former African colony by providing arms — reportedly as much as \$60 million — through neighboring Zaïre. Members of Congress, meanwhile, are challenging any covert CIA operation in Angola on grounds it will suck the U.S. into another impossible conflict. Even within the State Department disagreement has surfaced over how best to deal with this thorny, intractable problem.

The dilemma is that there are no facile solutions. Clearly the United States cannot put

its troops into Angola. Nor does it even like to be seen "fighting" on the same side as the South Africans, who are trying to contain the Soviet-backed faction. Yet Washington cannot simply wash its hands of the whole affair.

It is of course far from certain what the Russians will gain even if the pro-Soviet group wins out. They presumably are counting on a naval foothold on the western coast of Africa — just as they have on the eastern coast in Somalia. They undoubtedly would like to influence the political development of Angola in a Marxist direction, although how much success they would have given the primitive, tribal animosities there is open to question.

Then, too, there are those who argue that the MPLA, the pro-Russian faction, whatever criticism of it, is the only group competent in the end to run the country.

However, there is ample evidence that the Soviet penetration of Africa is growing and that a "victory" in Angola would greatly expand Moscow's sphere of influence and threaten the West's freedom of the seas in the

South Atlantic. With the Russians having poured an estimated 150,000 tons of military equipment into Angola and supporting at least 3,000 Cuban guerrilla troops there, the situation grows more and more ugly.

In the face of this threat, U.S. countervailing aid to the anti-Soviet factions is understandable. Perhaps it should now even be publicly acknowledged and legitimized. Such aid should serve the limited purpose of inducing the Russians to cut down their own involvement and to keep the fight from spreading to the borders of other countries, where it could destabilize the entire region.

Aid, however, is but a means of pressure. Above all there must be vigorous U.S. diplomatic efforts along two fronts. One, to try to reach some understanding with the Russians that all East-West power struggle in Angola will only exacerbate the already perilous state of détente. And, second, to induce the African states themselves, through the Organization of African Unity, to assume leadership in this matter, throw their weight behind a coalition

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]  
Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## Le nouvel an

Le nouvel an est tout proche. Pour certains il se traduit certainement par des aventures nouvelles, un renouveau d'activité spirituelle, la joie. Toutefois pour d'autres — ceux que le bien semble perpétuellement eluder — ce ne sera peut-être que la simple continuation de l'an passé, une page de calendrier arrachée, janvier succédant à décembre.

Pour vous, qu'est-ce que ce sera ? Sera-ce une année au cours de laquelle vous trouverez continuellement de nouveaux moyens d'exprimer combien vous êtes près de la Vérité et de l'Amour divins, d'exprimer votre unité avec Dieu ? Vos prières vont-elles vous aider à mieux Le connaître et à prouver Son amour de façon plus profonde, plus marquante ? S'il en est ainsi, vous êtes déjà en route vers le but à atteindre.

Mais qu'en est-il de ceux qui, tout en priant pour voir une plus large mesure de bien dans leur vie, n'en font pas l'expérience ? Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, pose la question suivante : « Sommes-nous réellement reconnaissants pour le bien déjà reçu ? »

Voilà le mot clef : *J'éjà*. Au fond, avons-nous jamais été conscients du bien qui nous entoure ? Si ce bien ne nous est pas apparemment si nous ne voyons pas que Dieu — qui est réellement la source de tout bien — nous enveloppe continuellement de Sa bonté infinie, nous trouverons peut-être qu'il est difficile d'être bon et de progresser.

Oui, en dépit de bonnes résolutions et de prières bien intentionnées, il se peut que l'on demeure aveugle à la bonté qui réside en soi-même comme aussi chez ceux que l'on rencontre. Le bien dans la pensée humaine peut être effacé par l'hygiène, la médecine, la jalousie, la bigoterie. Si nous ne reconnaissons pas le bien, nous voyons des torts et des vexations là où il n'y en a pas. Nous attribuons aux autres de mauvais mobiles. Nous sommes à l'affût de manques d'égards et d'insultes et nous sommes toujours apparemment traités de façon défavorable.

L'an nouveau ne serait-il pas peut-être une occasion de reprendre la mesure de notre propre compréhension spirituelle et la constance — ou en toute honnêteté le manque de constance — que nous démontrons à la vie ? Agissons-nous au mieux de nos possibilités ou bien demandons-nous à Dieu un amour, une compassion, une compréhension dont nous ne voulons pas vraiment ?

Mrs. Eddy écrit : « La réponse aux questions suivantes est la pierre de touche de toute prière : Aimons-nous mieux notre prochain pour avoir pu ? Continuons-nous dans notre ancien égoïsme, satisfait d'avoir pu pour obtenir quelque chose de meilleur, bien que nous ne donnions aucune preuve de la sincérité de nos requêtes en rendant notre vie conforme à notre prière ? » Et elle dit : « Il y a une croix à porter avant que nous puissions jouir du fruit de notre espérance et de notre foi. »

Nos prières pourraient-elles subir l'épreuve de cette pierre de touche ? Aimons-nous effectivement mieux notre prochain ? Faisons-nous preuve de plus de compassion, de plus de compréhension envers les autres ? Avons-nous prié sincèrement et vécu en harmonie avec notre plus profonde compréhension de Dieu ?

Christ Jésus n'a donné aucun encouragement à ceux dont la vie n'allait pas de pair avec leurs prières, et à ceux qui ne mettent pas en pratique leur amour, sinon en paroles, il offrit le remède tout trouvé. Il dit : « Si donc tu présentes ton offrande à l'autel, et que là tu te souviennes que ton frère a quelque chose contre toi, laisse là ton offrande devant l'autel, et va d'abord te réconcilier avec ton frère ; puis, viens présenter ton offrande. »

La leçon de l'Amour divin attend toujours d'être appréciée et nous joindra

toujours capables de l'apprendre. Tout ce que nous avons à faire, c'est de simplement commencer à aimer ! Et nous pouvons nous tourner vers Christ Jésus et le prendre comme exemple de désintéressement suprême, de l'amour qui guérit toute situation parce qu'il est le reflet de l'Amour divin qui ne connaît que le bien. Dans la mesure où nous nous imprégnons de cette nature du Christ qui reconnaît l'homme spirituel que Dieu a créé, et la bonté de Dieu qui embrasse tout, nous pourrions vivre et nous vivrions en accord avec nos prières. Telle est, en vérité, la réponse à la prière.

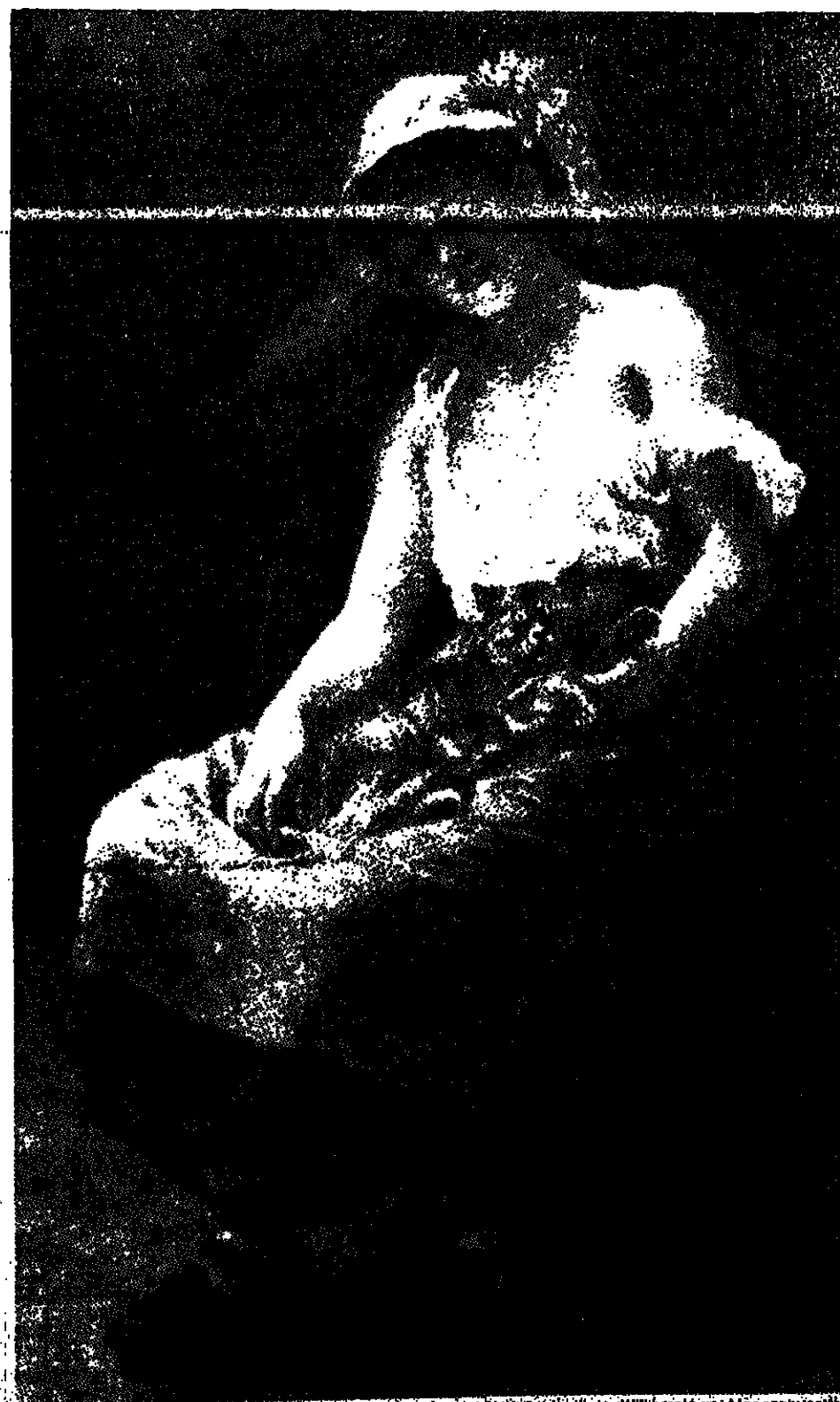
Nous lisons dans une des épîtres de Jean : « Bien-aimés, si Dieu nous a ainsi aimés, nous devons aussi nous aimer les uns les autres. » L'année nouvelle peut être pour nous l'occasion de nous consacrer à nouveau à ce but.

<sup>1</sup> Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 3 ; <sup>2</sup> Science et Santé, p. 9 ; <sup>3</sup> Matthieu 5:23, 24 ; <sup>4</sup> 1 Jean 4:11.

<sup>5</sup> Christian Science, prononcer "kristian" science

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, basée sur le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou le commander à : Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115



Detail from "Sleeping Girl with Cat" by Pierre-Auguste Renoir

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]  
Übersetzung des von der Home-Forum-Sektion in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

## Das neue Jahr

Das neue Jahr steht vor der Tür. Für manche wird es tatsächlich kühne Unternehmungen, frische geistige Aktivität und Freude bedeuten. Für andere wiederum — an denen das Gute beständig vorüberzugehen scheint — könnte es lediglich eine Fortsetzung des Alten sein; sie würdigen das neue Jahr nur dadurch, daß sie das Unvermeidliche tun und den Kalender wechseln.

Wie wird sich das neue Jahr für Sie gestalten ?

Wird es ein Jahr sein, in dem Sie ständig neue Wege finden, Ihre Verbundenheit mit der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, Ihre Einheit mit Gott zum Ausdruck zu bringen ? Werden Ihre Gebete Ihnen dabei helfen, Gott besser zu verstehen und Seine Liebe umfassender und eindeutiger zu beweisen ? Wenn ja, dann gehen Sie bereits Ihrem Ziel entgegen.

Wie steht es aber mit denen, die sehr wenig Gutes im Leben sehen, obgleich sie um etwas Besseres beten ? Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft\* entdeckte und gründete, stellt folgende Frage : „Sind wir wirklich dankbar für das schon empfangene Gute ?“

Auf das Wort schon kommt es dabei an. Ja, sind wir uns überhaupt des Guten bewußt, das uns umgibt ? Wenn wir dieses Gute nicht sehen und nicht erkennen, daß Gott — der in Wirklichkeit die Quelle alles Guten ist —

uns in Seiner unendlichen Güte beständig umgibt, mag es uns schwerfallen, gut zu sein und Fortschritte zu machen.

Ja, trotz ihrer guten Vorsätze und wohlmeinenden Gebete können sich die Menschen der Güte in sich selbst und in jenen, mit denen sie in Kontakt kommen, verschließen. Im menschlichen Denken kann das Gute durch Heuchelei, Klatsch, Neid, Fanatismus ausgelöscht werden. Wenn wir das Gute nicht erkennen, sehen wir Unrecht und Unheil, wo sie nicht bestehen. Wir schreiben anderen Menschen schlechte Motive zu. Wir halten Ausschau nach Kränkungen oder Beleidigungen. Und wir scheinen immer den kürzeren zu ziehen.

Könnte das neue Jahr nicht ein Wink für uns sein, unser eigenes geistiges Verständnis zu prüfen und wie konsequent — oder, um ehrlich zu sein, wie inkonsequent — wir ihm gemäß leben ? Tun wir unser Bestes oder bitten wir Gott um Liebe, Mitgefühl und ein Verständnis, die wir in Wirklichkeit gar nicht wollen ?

„Der Prüfstein eines jeden Gebets“, schreibt Mrs. Eddy, „ist in der Antwort auf folgende Fragen enthalten: Lieben wir unseren Nächsten mehr infolge dieser unserer Bitte ? Verharren wir in der alten Selbstsucht, zufrieden, daß wir um etwas Besseres gebetet haben, obwohl wir keinen Beweis von der Aufrichtigkeit unserer Bitten dadurch liefern, daß wir in Übereinstimmung mit unserem Gebet leben ?“ Und sie fährt fort : „Wir müssen ein Kreuz auf uns nehmen, ehe wir uns der Früchte unserer Hoffnung und unseres Glaubens erfreuen können.“

Können wir unser Gebet auf diese Weise prüfen ? Lieben wir tatsächlich unseren Nächsten mehr ? Bringen wir mehr Mitgefühl, mehr Verständnis für andere auf ? Haben wir ehrlichen Herzens gebetet und in Übereinstimmung mit unserem höchsten Verständnis von Gott gelebt ?

Christus Jesus hatte keine Worte des Trostes für diejenigen, die nicht in Übereinstimmung mit ihren Gebeten leben, und er hatte einen guten Rat für die, die zwar von Liebe sprechen, sie aber nicht in die Tat umsetzen. Er sagte : „Wenn du deine Gabe auf dem Altar opferst und wirst allda eingedenkt, daß dein Bruder etwas wider dich habe, so laß allda vor dem Altar deine Gabe und gehe zuvor hin und versöhne dich mit deinem Bruder und dann komm und opfere deine Gabe.“

Die Lektion der göttlichen Liebe wartet stets darauf, gelernt zu werden — und wir sind immer fähig, sie zu lernen. Wir brauchen nur anzufangen zu lieben. Und wir können uns Christus Jesus zum Vorbild höchster Selbstlosigkeit und der Liebe nehmen, die jede Situation heilt, weil sie die Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe ist, die nur das Gute kennt. Wenn wir uns die Christlichkeit zu eigen machen, die den von Gott geschaffenen geistigen Menschen und die Güte Gottes, die alle umfängt, erkennt, dann können und werden wir in Übereinstimmung mit unseren Gebeten leben. Dies ist tatsächlich erhörtes Gebet.

„Ihr Lieben, hat uns Gott so geliebt, so sollen wir uns auch untereinander lieben.“, Jesen\* wir in einem der Briefe des Johannes. Zum neuen Jahr können wir uns wiederum diesem Ziel weihen.

<sup>1</sup> Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 3 ; <sup>2</sup> Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 9 ; <sup>3</sup> Matthäus 5:23, 24 ; <sup>4</sup> 1. Johannes 4:11.

<sup>5</sup> Christian Science, sprich "kristian" science

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft\* gekauft werden oder von : Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Ausgabe über andere christliche wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache, auf Anfrage der Verlag : The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115



## The British American Revolution

The American Revolution began as a civil war fought between British people, for British principles, in the British tradition of resistance to tyranny. It was part of the long conflict between the rulers of England and their subjects.

Liberty is rightly honored with memorials and celebrations, but it cannot be bought with them. Its price is always unremitting resistance to tyranny. I hope we'll remember, as we look back to 1776, that we don't stand in 1776. We stand facing the 21st century; and tyrannies can grow here too.

Many nations stand with us. Many nations have influenced American history, and vice versa; many nations have poured their cultural richness into American life. But in celebrating the foundation of the Union, I remember that the original States were all British, and that many Britons sided with the rebellious colonists.

In 1786, for example, William Pitt announced boldly in the House of Commons, "I rejoice that America has resisted." Eleven years later he cried in the House of Lords, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms — never — never — never!" He was the greatest and most respected English statesman of his day.

John Wilkes, a lesser political figure, had a huge personal following. During the entire struggle, even while he was Lord Mayor of London, he supported the American colonists. At different times he defended the Declaration of Independence, advocated withdrawing British armed forces from the colonies, called the struggle "a war of glaring injustice and wretched policy" — and was openly thanked by the Westminster Committee of Association.

Edmund Burke, a far greater orator, also spoke out for peace. If he had been listened to, the fratricidal struggle might have been avoided altogether.

Throughout the hostilities, King George

himself befriended the artist Benjamin West, a loyal American. The Royal Academy elected West to membership, and eventually made him its president. Conversely, the greatest propagandist of the American Revolution, Thomas Paine, was an Englishman.

I wonder how many international aspirations are based on ignorances of history?

Although the mother of many nations has become a sister nation, it continues to deserve our thanks, and not only for its language and principles. Deep down, below the froth of politics and economics, hidden from eyes that see only the gross national product or the grosser national self-doubt, Britain is still doing what she does best — works of compassion, justice, beauty, imagination. As an Australian in America, I am glad that the United Kingdom exists. Small follies divide us; great wisdoms unite us.

Great causes also unite us. Today, more fundamental than any tragic and triumphant war of bullets, a new revolution is yeasting in the world. It is the surge towards mental freedom. Gradually humanity is learning to recognize the prisons of the mind; more slowly still it is learning to free each of us to be the full miracle which is himself. The struggle for this liberation goes on everywhere against enemies blatant and subtle, visible and invisible, even inside our own temptations.

The tyrants here are not kings but traditions which have turned human differences into human bondage. Poverty, wealth, education, ignorance — sex, age, class, profession, race — greed, pride, religion, politics — for thousands of years human thinking has built these little labels into hiding places and prisons, and has crouched inside them. Now, under the rising winds of protest, the frail blind walls are tumbling, and our minds have started to run free. We have entered an incomparable revolution.

All humanity is in it together.

Neil Miller



Courtesy of Her Majesty the Queen, The Royal Collection, Windsor

"George III" 1779: Oil on canvas by Benjamin West

### The fierce spirit of liberty

All the King's ministers and the people of Parliament and the King himself were on vacation when the Olive Branch Petition was delivered by Richard Penn. No dignity was around in London to receive the crucial document.

The Proclamation of the Crown to crush the overseas rebellion was issued that August without any official reading of the plea for harmony and for reconciliation and for the repeal of the antagonizing statutes.

Burke's words were ignored or forgotten and his concern that "the fierce spirit of liberty" across the Atlantic should be preserved rather than broken since it would work to Britain's advantage. "An Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery."

Thomas John Carlsale

### Domestic correspondence two days before Bunker Hill

"Courage we have," wrote Abigail that June which followed Lexington and posted by the uncertain mail of traveling friend to husband John. Abundant courage, she declared, and conduct too we shall not want. But powder for the stand they dared was unobtainable and scant.

Her letter closed with a request — as simple as a cask of sand, she realized, but she was pressed — for pins. If any were at hand in Philadelphia the price ten times what it had been before would still be worth the sacrifice if John could find them in some store and put them to his trunk so she could have them some reunion day.

Powder and pins and bravery! Their patriot war was won that way.

### Pies in the window

Put your pies in the window the bicentennial is here. Let them cool the winds that blow hot with empty words in praise of two hundred years.

Some have been good, we have seen too few. Some have been longer than others, leaping along like a galactic frog out of water.

The shot heard 'round the world has since turned plural, ricocheting all these years off steel egos and misplaced fears, its blond course uncharted but ever clear — can it never be stopped?

The length of life has moved ahead, there is more to remember (and more to forget). A two century perspective must not just select the handpicked legends that have stood us well, for the past will be cheated if we only dwell on those that we choose to recall.

Dennis O'Neill

## The shilling soldier

"Daddy, tell me about the Last Shilling Soldier!" A brilliant burst of left-over Indian summer sunlight pierces the December gloom, cutting between the organdy curtains like a stripe on a regimental flag. My daughter is speaking but it is the clipped precise English voice of a guards officer I hear, admonishing me — when I was asking about the markings on his regimental flag — "Never call it a flag. Regimental Colour, that's the proper form."

My daughter has heard the tale often enough. But once again I fold her into my arms (it is just barely comfortable to do so) and begin to recount events of a December morning years ago in London.

The graceful sweep of Regent Street and the spoke of Piccadilly float into focus, and I see myself rushing about on last minute errands before a dash to the airport and a westward flight home across the Atlantic. The 6-inch military gentleman in question (now standing sentry near the very Pennsylvania fields his red coated comrades-in-arms tramped over when George III was King of America) was purchased with the last shilling I would ever spend in England. For, by my next visit, the noble shilling had been replaced by a decimal impostor known, inelegantly, as 5 New Pence.

I discovered the Last Shilling Soldier in a shop where, years before, I had found a pair of Dickensian characters in clay — the improvident optimist, Wilkins Micawber, and the sadistic schoolmaster, Wackford Squeers.

The soldier was not window-dressing fare. Dust was trapped in his plumeless bearskin, and he stood on an open shelf, conspicuous mercantile evidence that, at 30 shillings, this bit of tin and paint was not worth locking up behind glass. Perhaps it was this, and the rakish set of his eyebrows and the red of his tunic — rather the color found in a child's old-fashioned paintbox — that drew me to him. Clearly the stamp of the playing fields of Eton was not upon him; he could have been a Yorkshireman, or, as easily, a Cockney who hears Bow Bells every morning of his youth.

Not long after the Last Shilling Soldier took up his post on a shelf in my daughter's room, a book on obscure military uniforms arrived from an Edinburgh bookseller. This my daughter consulted diligently, hoping to discover a clue to her guardian's gladiatorial derivation. Finally, she announced that the Last Shilling Soldier belonged to no recognized regiment. No well-turned-out brigade would claim him, no ronegated battalion would list him on its duty roster. Indeed, her researches brought her to the conclusion that the Last Shilling Soldier was a one-man army.

It is precisely this isolation that marks him splendid; it conjures up a pretend-regiment comprised of every soldier ever in Britannia's service. His countenance, solid as a half crown minted when the young Victoria slept in Buckingham Palace, suggests a panorama of British martial history. Surely the Last Shilling Soldier was with Henry V on St. Crispin's Day, 1415, at Agincourt; marched with Marlborough's men at Blenheim, and stood with Wellington at Waterloo on that June day in 1815 that put paid to the Napoleonic era. His boots have trod the slesh of Sebastopol and the paving stones of Birdcage Walk.

It is not, however, the Last Shilling Soldier's past military feats which most enchant my daughter — rather it is his loyal service since his arrival. For "Daddy, tell me about the Last Shilling Soldier?" has become our catchphrase when we wish to retreat. It is he who brings us to sit in the twilight of angry winter afternoons, snug and cozy behind drawn drapes, and over cups of chocolate conduct grown-up conversation about why clowns are sad and soldiers brave and rag dolls gay: father and daughter companionable contemporaries, though separated by half a lifetime of years.

Days pass. The Last Shilling Soldier stands his post, between Oliver Twist and Mr. Bumble, guarding the doorway, patient for those moments when a child's hands caress him and a quiet voice comforts him in the wake of lost battles and diminished empire. Then comes a morning early in December. "Daddy, tell me about the Last Shilling Soldier?" And once again the magic begins. The rush of Regent Street, seeking out the toy shop. The crisp morning air. I hurry beneath the fixed gaze of turtle doves perched on wire above the roadway, part of the street's Christmastide regalia. A No. 12 bus glides to a stop. I see the faces of the people in the queue clearly. I approach the shop — between a travel agency and a bespoke shirtmaker's. It is at the jingle of the shopbell that I realize all is not well. Not in Regent Street but in Pennsylvania. My daughter is not attending. Her thoughts are elsewhere engaged.

My voice moves the narrative along its familiar pathway, all the while my brain is trying to work out what's ams. When it comes to me my voice falters. The story has become more important for me to tell than for her to listen to. How long she has known this I cannot say. But for that charitable insight, for knowing how to give such innocent pleasure to her father, I love her all the more.

Today the Last Shilling Soldier no longer reminds me of a morning years ago in London, but of a daughter's unexpected wondrous gift.

Richard Kepler Brunner

### The beacon names

Turn to the map for words of cheer: beacons once brave enough and bright to spark a savage hemisphere: Harmony, Zion Hill, New Light.

See how they blaze: New Hope, Advance, alone lonely under empty skies. Salems in twenty states; Fair Chance, Concord, and Dawn, and Paradise.

But if the words are tarnished, or no one remembers what they mean? Sweat of our brain and heart and hand burnish the beacon names once more! Ponder them over slow: Free Land, Equally, Serene.

Kate Brackett

The Monitor's religious article

## The New Year

The New Year is right around the corner. For some it will indeed signify new adventures, renewed spiritual activity, joy. For others, though — those whom good seems continually to elude — it could merely be a continuation of the old, their only bow to the New Year a preemptory flip of the calendar page from December to January.

Which is it going to be for you? Will it be a year in which you will be continually finding new channels to express your closeness with divine Truth and Love, your unity with God? Will your prayers help you to know Him better and to prove His love in deeper, more significant ways? If so, you are already moving toward your goal.

But what about those who see very little good in life, in spite of their prayers for something better? Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, poses the question, "Are we really grateful for the good already received?"

That's the keyword — *already*. Have we, in fact, even been aware of the good that surrounds us? If we don't see this good and realize that God — who really is the source of all good — is continually embracing us in His infinite goodness, we may find it difficult to be good, and to progress.

Yes, in spite of their good intentions and well-meaning prayers, people can blind themselves to goodness in both themselves and those they come in contact with. In human thought good can be blotted out by hypocrisy, gossip, jealousy, bigotry. When we don't recognize good, we see wrongs and hurts where they don't exist. We attribute bad motives to others. *We are on the lookout for slights or insults. And we always seem to be on the short end of things.*

Couldn't the New Year be a reminder to reassess our own spiritual understanding and the constancy — or, to be honest, the lack of it — with which we live it? Are we doing as well as we can — or are we asking God for a love, a compassion, an understanding, that we really don't want?

"The test of all prayer," writes Mrs. Eddy, "lies in the answer to these questions: Do we love our neighbor better because of this asking? Do we pursue the old selfishness, satisfied with having prayed for something better, though we give no evidence of the sincerity of our requests by living consistently with our prayer?" And she says, "There is a cross to be taken up before we can enjoy the fruition of our hope and faith."

Can we put our prayer to this test? Do we actually love our neighbor better? Are we more compassionate, more understanding of others? Have we prayed honestly and lived in consonance with our deepest understanding of God?

Christ Jesus gave no comfort to those who did not live according to their prayers, and he had a ready remedy for those who speak love but do not practice it. "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee," he said, "leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." The lesson of divine Love is always waiting.

### BIBLE VERSE

But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you.

Luke 12:31

## Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God — is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy.

*Science and Health* shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

A paperback copy can be yours by sending £1.20 with this coupon to:

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# OPINION AND...

## Readers write

The Monitor's recent articles on Australian politics by Ronald Vickers fall short of your usual norms of fairness and balance.

Mr. Vickers' constant theme is the decreased profits of entrepreneurs and the increased wages of workers under the Whitlam Labor government. The allegations of economic mismanagement against Labor are debatable but Mr. Vickers gives only one side of the debate. One of his recent reports is preposterous in the prominence it gives to allegations that Australian economic woes are caused by Communist influence; nor does he allow any rebuttal of these allegations.

But a more important issue on the current Australian scene is the abhorrence felt by many Australians for the unscrupulous way in which a government popularly elected twice during the last three years (each time for supposed three-year terms) has been maneuvered from office by opponents who have trampled some of the major constitutional conventions upon which parliamentary democracy rests in Australia.

However, the Vickers' reports are accurate in the way they mirror, albeit unwittingly, the underlying political malaise in Australia: the polarization which has been inflamed by certain business and newspaper interests to a degree of passion and spite inconceivable two or three years ago. This is the real sadness of current Australian politics which must be rectified by a rejection of extremes and a

return to consensus and positive constructive policies.

Kingston, R.I. James and Annette Hourigan

### Source of sources

What a marvelous piece Melvin Maddocks gives us, "Can having less mean living more?" The turned-on age is finally turning off, or cooling off — in search of sanity and escape from its satisfaction with materialism. Its high is shifting into low just at the opportune moment, when resources are running low, and our readiness to look for solutions is running high. Perhaps need and demand are going to merge after all, and men to discover the simple things that satisfy, and the joy of helping others rather than helping themselves.

Maybe, as Mr. Maddocks points out, the age of limits will turn us back to our primitive and ultimate source — mankind's exhaustless source of sources — the Sermon on the Mount. Glendale, Calif. Jane Huelster Hanson

### More British cars

The recent article by Francis Renny "John Bull Feels The Pinch" would seem to be open to some correction. A little detailed accuracy would be in order before expecting sweeping statements to be accepted as the whole truth.

Your correspondent quotes, "Now spending

is being cut . . . so have sales of automobiles and motorcycles." According to the latest trade and Government figures motorcycle sales are at an increase of 138 percent on 1974, which in itself was also a record year.

Neither can this increase be simply explained by the statement that people are selling cars to buy mopeds. It is the large capacity machines which show the greatest increase in sales.

A remark made at the recent Motorcycle Show at Earl's Court was that the Motorcycle Industry was apparently the only one with a growth record at the present time.

Lymn, Cheshire, England Jane Greaves

### Asian common market

All nations of the subcontinent, including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Maldivian Islands, suffer from four burdens: an unchecked population explosion, chronic underdevelopment, uncontrollable inflation, and extreme mass poverty. They have tried hard not to forsake democratic values, but because of these adverse factors democracy is getting weakened, becoming a casualty in one country after another.

How could these subcontinental nations overcome the four terrible burdens? Perhaps joining together, as in Europe, into an economic community. Thereby they could harness vast resources of the whole area,

together with pooling of technological and scientific know-how and subcontinental economic planning, to overcome these hurdles and to bestow economic and social justices to all.

Closer economic cooperation among these countries should be encouraged because it would be mutually advantageous. For example, India has an exportable surplus of cotton and rice; Nepal and Sri Lanka can develop hydroelectric power to sell to the expanding Indian market. Sri Lanka too has rubber and graphite to export, and Bangladesh can supply jute and jute goods, fish and vegetables for which there is a ready market in this region. South Asia is also fairly rich in scientific talent and professional people.

To start with, the four large nations of the subcontinent, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Ceylon, could form an economic confederation. These states would not be required to give up their separate independence, but they could, for their common good, join in their rapid economic development and expanding trade and perhaps in due course also form a common foreign policy and defense system. Such a broadly based approach alone could create a new hope for a better life for millions who live in these lands in perpetual poverty after centuries of foreign domination.

Buddhadhasa P. Kirthisinghe

General Secretary

The Society For Asian Affairs

New York

## Melvin Maddocks

### Line forms to the right

"They also serve who only stand and wait" is a piety cited more by those who make others do the waiting than by those who wait.

To keep someone waiting is to deliver a value judgment. It is impossible for a lover to say: "I kept you waiting because I love you so."

We know what it means when people keep us waiting. They have more important people to see, more important things to do. And if we are tempted to be understanding — to say, "Oh well, that's just the way he is" — we should repeat to ourselves the home truth: Nobody keeps the President waiting.

A working definition of a VIP is: a person who almost never has to wait and almost always keeps other people waiting.

Ever since somebody first said, "Time is money," the corollary has followed: Controlling somebody else's time is one of the most absolute exercises of power.

When the Army wishes to let the lowly privates know how lowly they are, the ancient indoctrination is systematically practiced: "Hurry up and wait."

Making people wait is as effective a way as any of

breaking them. And so antiseptically modern! No paraphernalia, no thumbscrews. Just a long white Kafkaesque corridor with a line worth about two hours, at the end of which a clerk with a poised stamp says crossly (not bothering to look up): "Where's your birth certificate? Don't expect me to approve your 1984 AOK form unless you have your birth certificate. Next."

Why does waiting seem to get worse? A professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, Barry Schwartz, has applied himself to this and other questions of delay in "Queuing and Waiting" (University of Chicago, \$12). While perfectly capable of stating the obvious ("waiting limits productive uses of time and in so doing generates distinct social and personal costs"), Professor Schwartz has some provocative and even witty points to make.

He suggests that we may have inherited a Delay Society instead of a Leisure Society because technological speedup also carries the pattern of its own slowdown. One only has to mention 100-m.p.h. cars in the 5 o'clock traffic jam.

As population (and its concentration) has increased, the traffic jam has extended to the suburbs and the queues in supermarkets, government offices, and all kinds of waiting rooms have steadily lengthened. And even if the queue-shocked victim stays home, he or she must also wait — for the plumber, for the electrician, for the TV-repair man who, like Hamlet's father's ghost, seldom appears when he's supposed to.

We live, Professor Schwartz mildly hints, in a world of "servers who do not serve" — headwaiters with a genius for avoiding eye contact.

Is waiting a form of mutual punishment that we all do unto one another instead of love? Professor Schwartz won't go that far. But he rather brilliantly dramatizes the agonies. The man waiting in line, he implies, is forced to conspire in his own humiliation. He is, up to the last minute, always coming in second to somebody else; he is "behind."

Is there anything less pleasant, Professor Schwartz asks, than looking at a back? A back, he argues, is an "aesthetic contamination" — generally sweaty and rumpled, sometimes stained. In addition, a back is the ultimate rejection; it ignores the person it does not face.

The queue stands as the mocking symbol of a society based on deferred gratification. The infant will not wait, and in a line every adult dreams the infantile dream: "Me first!"

Is all this waiting good for our character? Professor Schwartz is too clever (or too kind) a man to say yes. He goes so far as to declare that the men and women in line are making "a commitment to public order" — while pointing out that "patience" comes from the Latin word for "suffering."

Apart from becoming a line-hopping sneak or a total stoic or moving to the nearest desert, Professor Schwartz — like the rest of us half-conditioned line-forms-to-the-right types — is not quite sure what to do about it all. And in the Christmas season his mournful little joke-solution hangs like an off-key carol in the air: "For the few who would rise up and protest their delay, they will find the lines to the complaint department busy and long."

## Richard L. Strout

Tall, red-bearded Robert Bork Jr., U.S. Solicitor General, looks like a young George Bernard Shaw, and has no hesitation in asking sharp, provocative questions, like Shaw, not only now but as he did when he was the major conservative professor in the Yale Law School's liberal faculty.

As I listen, he is asking a question of former Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold, one that goes to the heart of much of the argument about the proper role of the United States Supreme Court in our tripartite form of government.

The occasion isn't a court of law, it's a discussion group tucked away in the venerable halls of the old Smithsonian Institution, the building that has towers and battlements and odd architectural appearances, as though its designer were trying to emulate a college at Oxford or Cambridge in brick — which he was.

## Should the Supreme Court legislate?

The question is this: "Should courts legislate because legislatures fail to legislate?"

Exactly. That query succinctly formulates the problem which liberals and conservatives wrestle with when they argue about the high court and its quasi-political role in which there are two unique factors: It has a jurisdiction incomparably more powerful than that of any other court on earth; and, second, when it speaks the nation accepts its ukase, even though it may grumble. I remember the wonder of an English newspaper correspondent when the court spoke unanimously in *United States v. Nixon*: Yes, the President had to give up the tapes; "executive privilege" didn't shield him (and the President resigned two weeks later).

"Will the public accept this?" asked my friend. "Why, of course," I said, not even till then having thought of the alternative.

Erwin Griswold had no final answer for the Bork question because, of course, there is no final answer. There is a great deal of flex in

the Constitution — when one of the three branches doesn't perform the other two branches intervene. Generally it is Congress that doesn't do its part; at least that has been so in the past.

People think more about the court when there is a change of membership as now; the new Associate Justice, Federal Appeals Court Judge John Paul Stevens, has been confirmed, and now the recurrent attention of the press will probably be withdrawn. The court will go on. And when Congress dodges politically difficult questions that ought to be settled the court is likely to settle them, like it or not.

Why did it hand down its "one-man, one-vote" decision to reform the rotten boroughs of America's election districts? Congress should have cleaned the mess up years before and didn't.

Or take desegregation. It surely must be conceded that, in no small measure, the original impetus for the Warren court's jurisprudence came from the

failure of the national and state governments to address meaningfully the myriad of problems deriving from the racial discrimination that plague the nation," writes Prof. Philip B. Kurland.

Prof. Ward E. Elliott (with whom Mr. Bork doubtless agrees) took the contrary view and sneers at what he calls "guardian democracy" in his book on the court this year. Nobody can decide how "activist" courts should be.

The Los Angeles Times editorially catches up presidential candidate Ronald Reagan for attacking federal "usurpation" of state power. It notes that the court had to force Alabama to comply with a provision in the state constitution to reapportion the Legislature. Other federal courts had to correct "abominable" conditions in the prison. The newspaper cites other examples of certain state powers. It heads the editorial, "Not usurped, given away."

"Should the court legislate? . . . It will, Congress doesn't."

# COMMENTARY

## Joseph C. Harsch

### The overlooked alternative in Angola

In thinking back over what has been printed in this newspaper and in many another newspaper and magazine on Angola since it became the top subject in foreign affairs I am struck by the absence of any awareness of an alternative American policy which was always available and might well have been the more productive.

At no time, so far as the printed record shows, did anyone in Washington concerned with Angola give serious thought to a policy of "backing the probable winner" regardless of what the Soviet Union might do.

The implication of this absence from the discussion is, I think, important. It means that American foreign policy making is still dominated by ideological rather than pragmatic considerations. By this I mean that, judging from the known record, the decision to give clandestine aid to two of the three factions in Angola was based not on the pragmatic question "which is most likely to win," but on the ideological question "which is against the Soviet Union."

At the very beginning of the debate over Angola policy it seems that the African experts in the State Department generally

avored nonintervention. They thought it was particularly important to avoid siding with white South Africa against any black country, regime, or faction. To do so could too easily damage American interests in the black countries of Africa. This was a pragmatic consideration — and a weighty one.

But when Moscow decided to recognize and lend support to the faction in control of Luanda, the capital and principal city and seaport of Angola, Washington immediately decided to cast its weight behind the rival factions.

In other words, Washington left the initiative to Moscow and reacted to Moscow initiative rather than choosing its own policy and staying with it. The result is that Moscow is building a position on the faction which gives every sign of being stronger than its rivals and seems most likely to be the ultimate winner. The United States, by backing the rival factions, is finding itself once more in the position of backing the probable losers and, in the process, putting the probable winners under obligation to Moscow.

The record since the beginning of the "cold war" throws useful light on these matters.

The United States had its full share of successes. Indeed, it won most of the essential contests. But all of its big successes were scored where American policy was backing a country or government or regime which was essentially popular and which had the support of a majority of the population. First Greece and Turkey, then all of Western Europe provide the outstanding examples. From the Elbe to the Atlantic Washington backed the winners. Japan is another major success story. So too is South Korea.

But there were failures too. For purely ideological reasons the United States backed the ultimate losers in China, Cuba, and Vietnam. And now Washington finds itself doing business with the winning communist regime in China and moving uncomfortably toward doing the same with both Cuba and Vietnam.

It is to be noted that in 1949 the State Department experts on China almost unanimously recommended doing business with Mao Tse-tung on the grounds that his cause was the popular one in China and the certain winner. The argument was that by accepting and recognizing the Mao faction Washington

had nothing to lose. That faction would win anyway. It might have something to gain by recognition. At least, its observers could be in Peking watching the course of history there. It would be able to see at close hand Peking's evolving relations with Moscow.

Similarly, in 1945 both the Southeast Asian experts in the State Department and American intelligence agents in the area at the time recommended recognizing and supporting Ho Chi Minh on the ground that he was the likely winner and reflected local nationalism. The same to a less extent was true of Castro.

But in all three cases the experts were ignored. Washington backed the losing factions because they were "anticommunist." And today Washington finds itself coming to terms with those winners which for so long it tried to oppose.

Backing the "anticommunists" is all very well when the anticommunists happen to be stronger, to be in tune with nationalistic inclinations, and to be the probable winners. But to back them solely for their anticommunism has proved to be a waste of effort and time. Every time Washington has done it, Moscow has been the gainer.

## Erwin D. Canham

### On private and public lives

It is very difficult for a high personage, like a president, to have a concealed private life. The testimony of a woman in San Diego who says that her relationship with President Kennedy was of a "close personal nature" illustrates the fact. Sooner or later, nearly everything comes out.

The latest revelations or inferences, whatever may be the actual facts, will not help the political career of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, already troubled by the unforgettable memory of Chappaquiddick. Other American presidents have had similar troubles, and some of them — as in the case of President Grover Cleveland — were trumpeted into political scandals but did not prevent election. The private life exposures of President Warren G. Harding came mainly after his passing.

The long-suppressed private friendship of President Franklin D. Roosevelt with Mrs. Lucy Mercer Rutherford now has been described in authoritative detail: she was

present at his passing in Warm Springs, Georgia.

Extraordinarily vivid letters have recently been published, spelling out the extramarital affairs of David Lloyd George, who bore the heavy responsibility of Britain's prime ministry during much of World War I. And another British prime minister of over half a century ago said that nearly all prime ministers of his acquaintance had similar extramarital relationships.

All this may show, among other things, the immense pressures which hang upon individuals bearing heavy duties. It indicates, as still another current book about politicians' wives shows, that the marriages of public men are often abnormal and disruptive, with a facade sometimes preserved over tragedy.

There are, it should be emphasized, plenty of cases of presidents and other public men who maintained splendid marriages, with no deviations from the moral code and nothing to hide. Not the least impressive of these was

President Harry S. Truman whose marital devotion was striking. His mother-in-law lived many years with the Trumans, and is said authoritatively to have let few opportunities pass to show her critical opinion of her son-in-law. Mr. Truman took the criticism like a gentleman and faithful son-in-law, and probably it was good for him. Impersonal humility, blended with the highest possible sense of the importance and dignity of his office, were among Mr. Truman's marked characteristics. He knew the difference, and often expressed it, between Harry Truman and the president of the United States. And yet he kept his private life worthy of his public office.

National opinion expects high personal character in the persons to whom it gives its fullest confidence. Indeed, people often demand higher standards in their leaders than they set for themselves. Nowadays, with the ubiquitous prying eyes of the news media — of which the electronic eye may be the most inquisitive — private and public lives are

inextricably blended. If, running for office, a candidate seeks to make political capital of his family and their private affairs, he cannot object if he has no privacy.

And yet public thought should not confuse responsibility in the conduct of public affairs and the aberrations of private life. Private conduct may shed some light on public integrity but it is not the same thing as ineffectiveness in office.

Nevertheless the memory of Camelot, which glamorized the brief Kennedy presidency and made its tragic ending all the more poignant, continues to be tarnished. The purposes of history are served. But disillusionment is never pleasant. We can, however, keep on hoping for and insisting on the fullest blend of public and private morality of which humanhood is capable. That can be, as many examples show, fully achieved. The more we have of it, the sooner will national confidence in leadership be restored.

## The fight goes on in South Vietnam

By Nguyen Ngoc Huy

Salmon's precipitous collapse last April has not ended the long and bloody Vietnamese conflict. Seven months later, resistance to the Communists continues in many provinces. Sketchy news reports complement the stories of some of my recently escaped refugee friends to substantiate Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap's repeated order after the takeover that the Communists in South Vietnam must now "smash all dark schemes of counter-revolutionaries."

The National Revolutionary Front to Defend South Vietnam (the NRF) has been formed by nationalists to coordinate resistance of the South Vietnamese people against their new overlords. The NRF is directed by a National Leadership Council which draws its members from all major religious and political parties.

The new Communist rulers have driven religious leaders into armed resistance through dictatorial and repressive policies. Venerable Thich Tri Quang of the militant Buddhistists was arrested on June 18, 1975. Father Thanh, the Roman Catholic priest who opposed Thieu last fall, has also been arrested. The Communists took weapons into the sacred Holy See of the Cao Dai, an act of desecration not even attempted by the French. The Communists have advised both Cao Dai Church and Hoa Hao leaders to worship Ho Chi Minh instead of their own saints.

The NRF has the cooperation of units of the

former armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam. Of over one million men in these forces, only 250,000 registered with the Communists as ordered; the rest disappeared after seeing the kind of treatment received by those who registered.



It is estimated that the religious groups, the political parties, and units of the former armed forces have formed about eight divisions and are now fighting the Communists in various areas. At first the resistance was restricted to the Mekong River Delta and the provinces to the north and west of Saigon. But at the present time, it is said to be spreading to central Vietnam, up to Phu Yen province on the coast and Ban Me Thuot in the highland.

In the jungles north of Saigon, several battalions of rangers are operating. Paratroop and marine units control a section northeast of Saigon. Roads have been interdicted and the Tan An bridge, on the strategic Route 4 leading to the delta, was blown up in November. The Saigon and Bien Hoa airports have been mortared from time to time.

Hanoi will have a difficult time suppressing resistance on such a scale. It has no significant popular support from which to build independent security forces quickly. Local Viet Cong cadres who are dissatisfied with their North Vietnamese comrades either secretly protect or purposefully overlook the resistance.

Regular North Vietnamese units are busy guarding office buildings, roads, camps, and bridges. Hanoi does not have enough men to frustrate the guerrilla hit-and-run tactics used by the nationalists. Further, it lacks the air power necessary for large-scale counter-insurgency operations. The American helicopters and aircraft abandoned by Thieu are useless without spare parts and appropriate lubricants.

Among the South Vietnamese people at large, known resistance takes the form of street demonstrations or poisonings. North Vietnamese soldiers buying food from street vendors have died from eating the food they bought. In small Saigon alleys, North Vietnamese soldiers have been found dead, hung by their necks with signs pinned to their uniforms saying, "Give back freedom to South Vietnam" or "Down with the oppressors."

Given the present balance of forces, as long as the resistance has the support of the people, it can maintain low-level guerrilla warfare for many years. The large amount of American

small arms and ammunition carried into the jungles by nationalist forces could adequately support light combat for some time.

But slowly the North Vietnamese will put into place their police and informant networks to cut the resistance off from the people and squeeze it into remote rural areas of difficult access, the very areas used by the Communists for many years. Yet the belief of resistance fighters in the righteousness of their cause will sustain some pockets for a protracted, though eventually hopeless, struggle.

The resistance has caused the North Vietnamese to go back on their promise to unify the country in a gradual and slow process and to embark on a policy of rapid unification. They probably intend to use full force to suppress the nationalist resistance as an internal rebellion.

This resistance proves that nationalism in Vietnam cannot be identified with a handful of cowardly, ineffective and corrupt generals joined with a clique of civilian war profiteers, as was done so ignorantly by those in the United States who advocated American abandonment of Vietnam's struggle for self-determination.

Erwin D. Canham is a writer and former political figure in Saigon. He is the author of "Vietnam: A History of the United States' Role in Vietnam," published by the Heritage Foundation.



## Singing its own praises

This painting simply sings its own praises. It has a tranquil, apparently inevitable music, bringing diversity into wholeness. Self-composure and quiet purpose informs each individual — the solemnly prophetic shepherds, the tolerant seated Joseph, the angels grouped in visible five-part harmony (each so different from the other), the mild and serene Mary, and the baby, almost closer to the "heavenly host" than he is to his mother.

This separateness — which even extends to the animals and birds, and into the distance of minutely delineated trees — is the essence of the painting's lucidity. It would be tempting to say "coolness" if this word didn't suggest a lack of feeling. Here is one of the most elusive qualities of Piero's painting: the patient light, the control and carefulness of his geometrical composition, the supersensitive order of his color (in the "Nativity" there is a lovely progression of celestial blues and violets) — all these elements might be expected to add up to a kind of neat demureness or even an unfeeling deliberation. Instead there is the weightless inspiration of a kind of sublime aptness.

Philip Hendy writes that: "For us, as we look at this picture, the Nativity might never have been painted before." Factually, of course, this part of the life of Jesus must be among the most frequently painted subjects in the world history of art. Piero was certainly aware of previous and contemporary "Nativities," both Italian and Flemish. Luca della Robbia's marble singing gallery in Florence is clearly the memory at the back of his quintet of angels. The motif of the baby lying on the Virgin's cloak derives from the Portinari altarpiece of Hugo van der Goes. A charming "Nativity" by Alesso Baldovinetti shares many features in common, including the ruin of dubious stability which improvises as a poor shelter and isolates the foreground scene from the distant landscape.

But whatever the promptings and precedents, they are entirely absorbed into Piero's wonderfully unified vision. A vision seems to me to be exactly what this "Nativity" is. As a religious painting it is by no means didactic, nor is it an icon. It is more like a dream-allegory, identifying a momentary event with timeless truth.

The placid and sculptural stance of the angels is in no conflict with their fleeting song. The natural and the supernatural are found to exist in the same gentle light, the joyful and the calm, the familiar and the deeply mysterious.

The considerable damage done by cleaning to the surface of this work has perhaps even added to its presence — it seems almost like an intricate bone-structure scoured by exposure: its sensitivity of form staying finely intact.

What other painting contains simultaneously a more open simplicity and a more profoundly hidden meaning?

Christopher Andreas



"The Nativity" c. 1470-1475: Tempera and oil on panel by Piero della Francesca

Courtesy of The National Gallery, London

### Carol for all seasons

In the sprawling  
barn of space,  
the stars are yellow straw —

On a grassy  
slope of hill,  
a tree leans on its staff —

On dark shoulders,  
riding high,  
a small, white lamb of moon —

From the mountain's  
stolid mass,  
a bovine breath and gaze —

In the manger  
bed of earth,  
the high, thin wall of dawn —

And this daily  
miracle:  
Nativity of Now.

Gloria Maxson

### Desert

Here on this vasty shift of sands  
in light as merciless as devouring fire  
no towers loom up, no images survive:  
no echo of horn or trumpet is caught  
where all that once was  
now lies consumed:  
a burning and an indecipherable dust.

The long wind blows. The dark comes on.  
A great sky glitters with its waste of stars

Where the tablets — broken —  
are a drift of grit  
the Word, only the Word, abides.

Doris Peel

## Christmas: on looking back

Christmas was over, and as I was slipping off to sleep, my mind paused before the memories drifting, silent, luminous-small chips shining in my night — from all the years I had known Christmas, even to that far away other time on a farm when I too was a child, wondering and dazzled with the brightness of hopes and tumble of toys. There had been a marvelous expectancy then — trusting and sure and unknowing — with the windows encrusted each morning in feathery dream tracings of frost, making pictures that melted before one could see. Outside, the fields were lovely with the peace of new snow, and down in the woods were ice jewels, with the brook still singing under the whiteness, and the hush of a moment never crossed before.

Our kitchen with the comforting pot-bellied stove reeled in the festivities — orange marmalade bubbling golden and pungent with a touch of lime and grapefruit, and father's nougat being shaped by many little hands that hunted for crumbs, and, over on the big stove, plum pudding boiling with its rich splendor wrapped in the white-floured bag.

The spacious front door, usually kept locked, was swung wildly open to greet laden friends and a procession of amazing aunts unencumbered with uncles — doughty Dutch spinsters immersed in contrary thinking and heavy woolsens.

Memory has a wistful uncertainty over the breaks in life and suddenly in my mind I am no longer the child I was, and the Christmas-masses are melting into girlhood and the early war marriage with all the weary anxious waiting and wanting. We had only one Christmas together then — our first — far away in the strange isolation of a small cabin in the desert fifty miles from India, the nearest town. The troops sang wistfully of a "White Christmas" and had their turkey and cranberry sauce in a sandstorm. We made presents out of pencils and little poems and bits of India's frayed luxury and we knew, somewhere beyond the sandstorm and the loneliness of time running out that there was the hope of a chance after the war — the happiness and the sorrows and the comforts of the small ways of love growing into a life together — the dreams and the babies — the bright crowing laughs and the eager, trusting eyes and questing minds of children coming to us — our waiting children. And they did come.

Miriam, the beautiful first baby reaching out with her tiny hands to the Christmas tree glittering in stars; and then so soon — only a breath apart, it seems she's grown — poised and separate. And Mary Porter is smiling up at me, Mary Porter, still growing, the child Madonna, immersed in glue and paint and secret contrivances to make Dad a hiding box, and then Christmas morning, standing like a shadow beside me, hoping I will like the perfume in the tinsel pagoda that has taken all her money at the Five and Ten.

And the two boys, our last babies, rolling, tumbling like puppies; jumping for imaginary baskets in every doorway, hurling paperclips like baseballs, hoping for bats and balls, and maybe, O fabulous thought! real leather mitts — those marvelous, bewildering, whirling, enchanting boys, writing Aunt

Betsy, who always sent socks, "thanks for you know what" and shivering in their beds sucking icicles sneaked from out their windows, strictly against orders. . . . Bill making bells on Dad's dictaphone for Christmas morning so we wouldn't miss the "however did it break — it just dropped!" record of English Victory Bells we always had played. . . . John laboring with puckered face and wet pencil over a book for me on John Paul Jones — "He lost a ship but he Won PRIDE" — and down at the end in a rumpled envelope, wrapped in tissue, two earrings of blue stones, hoarded all these months from the ten cent rummage sale. Bill, in a desperate moment of repentance, found in my packet of "special occasion" cards, a note of condolence that seemed just right — "To our Beloved Mother in her Moment of Sorrow; With Sympathy from 'her had son who's going to be different from now on' — and then on the inside page a hasty drawing of all the anticipated, almost suggested presents, mostly baseball, with a new and "altered" Bill saying in an exuberance of resolve "This will change Bill. He doesn't deserve all this, and it will make him think" . . .

The memories go floating on, and just beyond lingers the child shadow of Sarah, who had only one Christmas and knew only me — and I see her tiny face that Christmas Eve laughing in the shining of the lights. In her eyes, her beautiful lilac eyes, was only love and a gentle wonder — darling little Sarah — God bless her, my sweetest baby.

Outside my window now the leafless trees are gray gaunt lines marching into the new year with its familiar unfinished plans and old imperfections. The hush of a new moment never before crossed is scattered in the steady ticking of time never stopping. And downstairs is the left-over disarray of a grown-up Christmas — hand-monogrammed silk ties spilling into tangerines, my best paring knife filched illicitly to carve up cartons, wastepaper baskets overflowing with torn tissue and dropped cards — I hear children charging through the billows of tissue to open the last tiny window in the advent calendar strewn in stardust with angels bringing presents to the bright new glimpse of the baby smiling in the straw.

Now as I fall asleep with the long day behind, I remember my own last baby, Johnny, and feel his little round head lying in my lap and the confining tender touch of his hand. Once on our round of carols, he had given an old lady a kiss because she wished she had a little boy and because she had no one to make her a present. I think of his earnest small face as he sang in the night, his fingers pinching tight to remember the words, and the cuffs of his new shirt grandly shooting out the sleeves of last year's jacket with the brass buttons. . . . "Never a child so lovely . . . never a kiss so dear . . . darling, darling little man . . . do you hear what I hear? . . . do you see what I see? . . . the wonder and the love. . . ."

I know in this new time ahead, I will still see my babies in the crowds of strange children, and the memories will come like a candle to light my Christmases. . . .

Mary Roselofs Stott

The Monitor's religious article

## Never alone

He said Christmas always depressed him, this friend of mine who was separated from his family. The festivity of the season, even the music, left him wrapped in gloom. If the holiday closeness of people to each other makes your solitary Christmas a sad affair, there is an unfailing answer. Acquaint yourself with the real meaning of Christmas — and the Christ.

Christian Science reveals a distinction between Jesus, the man, and Christ, God's expression of His spiritual nature. Right now you can get as close as you want to the Christ, for what God expresses and knows is your individual, spiritual identity. Let the sad mortal fall away, and be yourself as God knows you — His child.

No crackling holiday fire can warm you more than this truth, no human love can match it, happy voices cannot lift your spirits higher. To glimpse the Christliness within yourself is the new beginning called Christmas. It can happen every morning, an awakening to your being as the child of God. "We know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

What is this Christliness? The more we study what the Bible tells us of the Christly qualities expressed by Jesus, the deeper is our appreciation of that self-forgetful love, the purity that allowed him to see through the sensual fog, the unabated strength that could bear the world's burdens and lift humanity itself into a new era of understanding. These Christly qualities are not denied us as the children of God, and we should not deny them to ourselves.

To identify yourself with Christ is to be saved, saved from mortality's deadening limitations. It is to be saved from being an unhappy, limited mortal. "Christ, as the true spiritual idea, is the ideal of God now and forever, here and everywhere," writes Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science.

Your rebirth, Christmas, has enduring meaning only as your vision regenerates your life. Every glimpse you gain of the Christly qualities needs to be lived. Then self-centered existence gives way to the inexpressible joy of unselfed love. Bitterness evaporates before forgiveness. The Christly self emerges with every effort at reform. There is no struggle so satisfying as this. To free yourself from chains God never gave you is spiritual soaring, a lightheartedness that supersedes human happiness.

Your unity with God has never in all eternity been dissolved, and no mortal condition can make a separation. It was Paul, out of his own rebirth from hatred of the Christ-idea to deep devotion, who could exultantly proclaim, "Neither death, nor life, . . . nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

This is the gift you are given anew each day, one that is eternally without price.

### BIBLE VERSE

And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

Luke 11:9

Accept this gift gratefully from God, handle it tenderly. No man can take it from you, because no man gave it to you.

As with all proper gifts, there is a giving as well as a partaking. When you accept the Christliness of your own spiritual identity, inevitably you will see the Christ-spirit in others. There is no greater gift you can give than to attribute to a man what God has already bestowed on him — Godlikeness. As you see your neighbor in the light of the Christ, the false burden of mortality he carries is lessened. In this way we lighten the load of each other, a continual Christmas gift. The Christ shows us how taking the divine yoke upon us makes the burden light. Today and forever, we are never alone.

\*1 John 3:2; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 361; †Romans 8:38, 39.

## Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Monday, December 28, 1975

## A good time for a new year

One thing can be said for 1975. It has been the kind of year that makes everyone glad to put off the old and put on the new.

Problems knew no boundaries. People were said to feel powerless in themselves and doubtful that even the strongest governments could really help. There was a temptation to take refuge in fixed and thoughtless attitudes. The optimist, as the old saying had it, was still convinced that this was the best of all possible worlds. And the pessimist was still afraid that he was right.

But at least four tendencies from the past year were worth nurturing in the news (and not just because they are alliterative): candor, cooperation, conciliation, and caring.

Candor. The exposure of official wrongdoing that had exploded earlier in the United States was echoed in Japan and elsewhere. The relentless continuation of investigation in the U.S. promised safeguards against deception in the future. Already, through new legislation, citizens had gained unprecedented access to governmental information.

Cooperation. President Ford and Congress may not have achieved it to the degree necessary for effective policy on energy, economy, or foreign affairs. But in economically beleaguered Britain, unions agreed to limit wage demands — and government, industry, and labor promised new efforts to work together in bolstering production even at the cost of some social programs.

The British ambassador to the United Nations found increased cooperation there also, though the headlines went to the conflict and the rhetoric. And, in the realm of have and have-not nations, the North-South conference in Paris finally brought together the rich and poor in a program of cooperation toward achieving mutual benefits.

Conciliation. The Middle East remained troubled, but Israel and Egypt, through the good offices of the U.S., achieved a new state in peaceful settlement. After the chaotic conclusion of the prolonged Vietnam conflict, Hanoi and Washington by year's end were taking at least small steps toward normalizing their relations.

Civil strife raged within Lebanon, Angola, and Northern Ireland, but the world was for a time free of international military conflict — an all but unique condition. The U.S. was wary of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola, and its threat to détente. But Soviet-U.S. efforts to limit nuclear arms were still going on. China and the U.S. were on courteous if not affectionate speaking terms.

Caring. The growth of the idea of caring for one's fellowman was threatened as selfishness was heightened by scarcity. But waste by any nation began to be seen more clearly as unfair to the interests of all dependent on the earth's resources. Commitments were made to feed the starving. Some of the new riches of the price-hiking oil countries went to aid poorer countries. The U.S. took in thousands of Indo-Chinese refugees and finally lent a hand to a chastened New York.

Let us grant that 1975's record in these four aspects was not good enough. But the page is neither black nor blank. The thing is to use what's been achieved as a launching pad rather than a diving board. The new year is arriving just in time for the fresh resolve everybody needs after '75.

Do you wish people to speak well of you? Then do not speak at all yourself.

Blaise Pascal

'Maybe things are taking a turn for the better'



The Christian Science Monitor

## To end terrorism

How many acts of international terrorism must take place, how many lives must be lost, before the nations of the world look to the rule of law rather than violence to solve their conflicts?

It should shock every citizen everywhere that a tiny band of individuals could walk into a building with machine guns and grenades, kill several people, and take captive virtually an entire international conference. The raid on the OPEC meeting in Vienna and seizure of more than 30 hostages, including oil ministers, is but the latest instance of terrorism run rampant.

Only recently a group of fanatical South Moluccan terrorists seized a train in the Netherlands and the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam in an effort to gain independence for their islands in Indonesia. This, too, added to what seems to be a growing pattern of violence throughout the world. A leading specialist of the Rand Corporation calculates there were some 700 incidents of international terrorism between 1968 and the middle of this year. Some 700 people were killed and 1,700 injured.

Not only have such senseless acts victimized diplomats and officials but innocent people who had no involvement in the political struggles which agitated the terrorists. Nor have such acts achieved their purposes. More often than not they have merely exacerbated the political conflict, leading to brutal retaliation and repression of civil liberties.

Surely all nations of the world have a stake in being free from terrorism and violence. Yet the sad fact is that there has been resistance to taking community action against terrorism. Only last August Secretary of State Kissinger urged the United Nations to consider an American proposal to combat such international terrorist methods as kidnapping, murder and "other brutal acts," but it met with disappointing response.

Such a convention would presumably attempt to eliminate any safe haven for terrorists and create a broad legal and moral consensus that would denounce such activities and impel governments and private groups to discourage them.

The problem is that many nations and groups are quite willing to condone terrorist acts for political ends. Acts of terrorism may be abhorred in general, but one man's violence is another man's heroism. Many Arabs, for instance, feel that violence is the only effective weapon available to them in their struggle to regain lands occupied by Israel. Many African nations are concerned that international controls would be directed against their "just" struggles for liberation.

Thus, in some cases states are reluctant to move against terrorists because they sympathize with the latter's political aspirations. Hence the dilemma remains of finding a definition of terrorism that does not irritate political sensitivities.

Certainly it should be possible to reach international agreement that acts which victimize innocent persons or that export terrorism to countries not involved in the conflicts — in this case, Austria — should be condemned. This at least would be a beginning. It is therefore to be hoped that this latest terrorist drama will convince Arab and other once-resistant nations that terrorism, if condoned, can always be used against them as well — and that political conflicts can best be resolved in a climate of international order.

## The Paris meeting affects everyone

Consumers everywhere could be affected by the long-term results of this week's Paris conference between rich and poor nations. Not only the price of a tank of gas but that of a whole range of products dependent on raw materials from developing countries could be influenced by the work of four economic commissions launched at the session.

But until the commissions reach substantive conclusions, the most significant thing about this Conference on International Economic Cooperation is that it is taking place at all. As recently as last month there were doubts that it would get under way as scheduled, with participants divided on the issues. But it did start on time — and reportedly with a prevailing spirit of that conciliation and cooperation which was the main hope for getting together.

The 27 countries sitting down in Paris represent the industrialized "North" and the developing "South" — which paradoxically includes rich oil-producing countries that are still not industrialized. The two groups have different priorities listed for consideration by the four commissions on energy, raw materials, development, and finance. The hope is to work out future accommodations with each commission having cochairmen from both groups.

Thus the United States and Saudi Arabia will preside over energy. Indeed, oil is the major U.S. concern in the conference, with participation on other subjects entered into primarily for the sake of it.

Secretary of State Kissinger's address to the conference was generally not in a mood of confrontation. But he did challenge the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to do their part with the industrialized countries in helping the poorer countries, particularly disadvantaged by the high oil

prices. In terms of aid some OPEC members, such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are already playing a large role and OPEC is setting up a joint fund also. It may be that Dr. Kissinger's touch of iron in his speech was a gesture toward those in the U.S. administration who remain opposed to the U.S. going even as far as it has in joining the conference.

One sticky issue is the possibility of countries with commodities like minerals seeking to develop cartel-like pressure such as OPEC's. They wanted the conference to accept a concept of "indexation" whereby prices of commodities would be tied to prices of industrial goods. The U.S. strongly opposes this as a perpetual spur to inflation.

Rather the U.S. would emphasize maintaining export earnings rather than export prices. That is, when a commodity exporting country suffered a loss of earnings because of its export prices, some international mechanism would come to its aid with easy loans, for example — instead of simply raising prices.

It is such questions the commissions will be confronted with. If they come up with fair and workable solutions, this week in Paris could be looked back on as a turning point in North-South relations.

## Not all bad

It is good to see that Americans show some selectivity when they sing the 1975 version of that perennial hit, "Things ain't what they used to be." Oh, yes, half of those responding in a First National City Bank survey shared the nagging feeling that products on the market today are "not quite" or "not at all" as good in quality as they were even four or five years ago. But the pollsters were more negative about some products — notably autos — than others. And 25 percent thought there had been

some improvement, while another quarter said quality hadn't changed.

As for customer service, the bad marks given to big stores and chains were accompanied by applause for improvement in smaller establishments. Airline and banking services also got substantially more yes than nay.

Folk wisdom says that nothing is as good as it used to be — or even was. But look around, folks: a lot of things are better — and we don't just mean that they will be.